CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,398—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMERS
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
"Pall Mall," 11 years old	36 0
"Napier Johnstone's" Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 13
"O B"	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

"O. V. G." Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

S. S. "ROME."

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

A STEAM BARGE to TAKE PASSENGERS on BOARD will LEAVE the APOLLO BUNDER at 3 p.m., on TUESDAY, 7th April. Only hand packages can be received in this Launch, heavy baggage must be sent to the Company's Dockyard, at Mazagon, by 10 a.m., on that day.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
P.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	C. Gadd	11th Apr.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th "
P.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	W. J. Nantes..	2nd May
P.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	16th "
P.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	29th May.
P.L. BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	5th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th "
P.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th "
P.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th "
P.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th "
P.L. PESHAWUR	3827	600	W. A. Wheler	31st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
P.L. PEKIN	3808	600	P. Harris	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
P.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "

The steamers marked P. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board and only hand packages will be received.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday, 5 P.M.
ROME	5011	1000	G. W. F. Browne	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	9th Apr.
RAVENNA	3386	700	.....	23rd "
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	7th May.
PESHAWUR	3827	600	W. A. Wheler	21st "
PEKIN	3808	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st March, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and Vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April, 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th April, 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May, 1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th April, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 10, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st May '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st June '91.
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	600	10th June '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	18th May '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	24th April '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
25th March, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE Bombay on 12th April 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
39, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 8th April, and the S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,130 tons, at 8 a.m., on 11th April, calling at Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 12th April, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

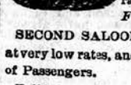
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, OR or about FRIDAY, 10th April, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd April, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates : Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3360	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3059	12th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th "

Steamer marked L. proceeds to Liverpool direct.
Steamer marked M. to Marseilles only.
Steamers marked M.L. go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 21st March, 1891.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ASTON HALL	S. Fowler	3,600	400	4th May, '91.

This Steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate Rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sai
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	25th May.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted, in all respects, for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further Particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1891.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	To sail about.
CLAN MACGREGOR	3000	G. Miller	10th April 1891
CLAN DRUMMOND	2950	N. Harrison	10th May 1891

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. For rates of Passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

AN A 1 PASSENGER Steamer sailing from hereabout 10th APRIL to MARSEILLES will book Passengers to London (Rail inclusive) for Rs 435 and Rs 240 respectively. 3 cwt. luggage delivered free of charge in London. Apply to

MESSRS. WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for an valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent Post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 493, High Holborn, London, Eng.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDIES.

THESE fine Brandies, from their very Superior Quality, have now taken rank in Public estimation with such well-known Brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen	Rs.	65 0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy," per dozen	,,	40 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen	,,	36 0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen	,,	32 0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-Labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate Aroma and the fine and full, yet soft and mellow, Flavour, which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac, fully Matured by age.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY."

As an invaluable cough Medicine, PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP

KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.

stands second to none throughout India. For many years it has continued to receive increasing approbation from the Public, whose faith in it is never misplaced.

Tightness and oppression of the chest are relieved at once by its use, expectoration is lessened, and any accumulated Phlegm cut and removed with ease.

The most troublesome and irritable coughs are eased by its use, Bronchitis, Chronic Cough, Consumption, and Lung diseases are relieved so speedily that sufferers are constantly praising and recommending it.

Being Palatable, Cough Syrup is readily taken by children, for whom it is equally suited with adults. The chest troubles, from which children suffer so severely in India, yield more quickly to Pectoral Cough Syrup than to any external or other remedy.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SILICATED CARBON

PATENT FILTERS.

SELF-ÆRATING MOVEABLE BLOCK.

EACH time the Filter is filled, the Air under the Ærated cover is forced through the Silicated Carbon Block, so that the Water is ÆRATED and Filtered simultaneously. The Block can be removed for cleaning.

Domestic Filters in Stoneware, with Covers and Plated Tops	No. 0, ½ gallon. Rs. 10.	A, 1 gallon. Rs. 12-8.	B, 2 gallons. Rs. 20.	C, 4 gallons. Rs. 29.

SYPHON FILTERS.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

THE UNIVERSAL FILTER.
Most useful for any purpose. Filters by ascension continuously one quart in 2 minutes. Each Rs. 5.

THE POCKET FILTER.
Nickel-plated, designed by Major Fraser, R. E., and especially recommended by the Horse Guards for Officers. Each Rs. 4-12.

BOTTLE FILTERS.

FRENCH STONE.
Constructed of Porous Stone, with Zinc Neck and Shoulder, very portable.
1 Litre size ....Rs. 2-8. | 3 Litre size ..Rs. 4-12.
2 " " " 3-8. | 4 " " " 6.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL.
These are of similar shape to the French Bottle, but are made entirely of Charcoal.
1 quart size .....Rs. 4 8
2 " " ,, 5 8

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge.

PHILLIPS & CO. LD.

POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

THORPE AND CO.

SCARVES AND TIES,

IMMENSE SELECTION.

	Rs. a.
COLORED WASHING TIES, for Office or General Wear, to tie a bow ..... Six for	1 8
TO TIE SAILOR'S KNOT ..... Six for	2 8

WASHING SILK ASCOTS.

TO TIE IN SAILOR KNOT, White and Figured	each	1 12
FANCY COLOURED	,,	1 12
MADE KNOT SCARVES, all the Newest Shades	each	2 8

TIE CLIPS, SCARF-ADJUSTERS, SOCK SUSPENDERS, &c., &c.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."

What a pathetic utterance, and yet how true in many homes—"MAMMA IS SICK TO-DAY."

MOTHERS, WIVES, AND DAUGHTERS.

THE GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON

Is the remedy for all your complaints.

"MAMMA IS WELL NOW."

The happiness which follows in our homes, the use of Graefenberg Catholicon cannot be expressed in words alone.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3-4.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, MARKET. } F. S. MADON & CO. { 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES,

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidents charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INVALID'S PORT. (SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well-known Brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the Climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

Price : Bottles, Rs. 35 ; Half-bottles, Rs. 19 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand than any other Brand. It is the pure product of the Grape, neither "Medicated" nor "Doctored."

Price per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10-8 ; Pints, Rs. 6.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICES.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.—Two CORNISH Steel Steam BOILERS, 25ft by 4ft. 9 in. with big dome, for a daily working, pressure of 80 lbs. per square inch, made by Messrs. J. Galloway and Sons ; also one HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE CONDENSING ENGINE, for 300 nominal horsepower, with separate Expansion Valve. The Boilers and Engine can be seen in use in the above Company's Mill at Victoria Road, Mazagon. Apply

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Bombay, April 1, 1891. Secretaries and Treasurers.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay. The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 85 OF 1888.

JEHANGIR MANEKJEE CURSETJEE of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, now serving as District Deputy Collector of Tanna, and CURSETJEE DHUNJIBHOY SHROFF, also of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Gowalia Tank Road, being the Trustees of the Agiary of the late CURSETJEE MANEKJEE, situate in Raghunath Dadajee Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE BOMONJEE of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, KAMABAI SAHEB RAJE SHIRKE, daughter of MALHARAO, the ex-Gaikwad of Baroda, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Poonah, and SOONDER SALOO NAIQUIN of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

IN APPEAL FROM ITS ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

APPEAL No. 629.
SUIT No. 85 OF 1888.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE BOMONJEE of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay. } Appellant and 1st Defendant.

vs.

JEHANGIR MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, now serving as District Deputy Collector of Thanna, and CURSETJEE DHUNJIBHOY SHROFF, also of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Gowalia Tank Road, being the Trustees of the Agiary of the late CURSETJEE MANEKJEE, situate in Raghunath Dadajee Street, within the Fort of Bombay. } Respondents and Plaintiffs.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit and Appeal, and bearing date the Twenty-Eighth Day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred & Ninety, the following immoveable property WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before Charles Edward Fox Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the Eighth Day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One at the hour of Three O'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS :—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Jehangir Manockjee Cursetjee, Cursetjee Dhunjibhoy Shroff, Sorabjee Framjee Bomonjee, Kamabai Saheb Raje Shirke, and Soonder Saloo Naiquin, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Hornby Road and Raghoonath Dadajee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, which said piece or parcel of land is delineated with a Red Colored Boundary in the ground plan filed in the above Suit in the Office of the Commissioner, High Court, and also all the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house built over the land and building adjoining the said piece or parcel of land and belonging to the Agiary of the late Cursetjee Manekjee and which Agiary premises are delineated with a Green Colored Boundary on the said plan, but with the exception of two rooms on the first floor and one room situate between the first floor and ground floor, which said three rooms are also delineated with a Green Color Boundary, and marked, respectively, I. J. and H. in the said plan, and form part of the said Agiary premises, all which land now offered for sale is situated in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and contains by admeasurement two hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 52, New No. 442, old Survey Nos. 662, 671, 697, and 699, and New Survey Nos. 2-8837, 2-8838, and 2-8839, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 2341 and Street Nos. 39, 41, and 43, and is bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Perozbai, daughter of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, First Baronet, on or towards the south by Borah Masjid Cross Lane, on or towards the east partly by the said Agiary premises of the late Cursetjee Manekjee and partly by the house of the said Perozbai, and on or towards the west partly by the said Hornby Row, and partly by Raghoonath Dadajee Street, and which said premises are in the occupation of the abovenamed Appellant and First Defendant, Sorabjee Framjee Bomanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinsha, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs and Respondents abovenamed, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st Day of February, 1891.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A MARATHA GRADUATE for the post of Assistant Teacher in H. H. the Nizam's Government High School, at Gulburga, on a Salary of Halli Siccar Rs. 50 a Month. Preference will be given to one who has taken Persian for his Second Language.

A. VENOOGOPAUL PILLAI,
Inspector of Schools,
Southern Division, Hyderabad (Deccan).

NOTICES.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POURTEENTH DIVIDEND of this Company is declared and made payable on and after the 6th instant, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, at the registered office of the Company, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's register. Books are now open for production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this day to the 6th instant, both days inclusive.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1891.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

WE have been appointed AGENTS in Bombay for the above Company, and are prepared to accept the Bombay Proposals for Life Policies on the most favourable terms.

For particulars apply to

TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.
44, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on MONDAY, the 20th April 1891, at 2 p.m.

To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for Year ending 31st December 1890.

To elect a Director and Auditors.

To declare a Dividend.

To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay, 7th March, 1891.

THE MORMUGAO TRADING Co., LD.

CAPITAL, Rs. 50,000.
In 500 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

THE above Company has this day been Registered, and the BUSINESS will be OPENED at Mormugao, from the 1st April next, as General Agents and Merchants. About 200 Shares remain unalloted, and applications for them are invited.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CHRYSTAL BROTHERS,
Agents in Bombay.
A. C. NORONHA & Co.,
Manager in Mormugao.
Bombay, 20th March, 1891.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 23 OF 1890.

MUNCHERJEE NOWROSJEE DAVUR of Bombay Parsi, residing at Cumballa Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

ABDUL HUSSEN NUZMUDIN of Bombay Born Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Shaik Abdul Rahiman Street, outside the Fort, Bombay ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Twenty-Fifth Day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Fifteenth Day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One, at the Hour of Three O'clock in the afternoon :—

PARTICULARS :—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Muncherjee Nowrosjee Davur and of the abovenamed Defendant Abdul Hussen Nuzmudin or either of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground lying at foot of the Malabar Hill, together with the buildings standing thereon, situate on the northern side of the Walkeshwar Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement one thousand and sixty-six square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 156, New Survey Nos. 7288 and 7289 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 2936, sub No. 1, and Street No. 62, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by the properties of Sudanand Mucoonjee and Jaffer Suleman, on or towards the South by the Walkeshwar Road, on or towards the East by the property of Madhowrao Gunput, and on or towards the West by the property of Javerchund Goomanchund and which said land and ground was formerly in the occupation of C. A. Greves, subsequently in the occupation of D. Sala and is now vacant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Conroy and Brown, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay—Dated this 20th Day of February, 1891.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

"JUST ARRIVED Per s. s. KOLPINO" a Brand new English-made Canoe LANDAU, and a Brand New English-made Stylish Victoria, both by Watson, of Lowestoft, and suitable for one or pair of horses.

A Brand new Cee and Under-Spring English-built light and Stylish Victoria by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

An English-built New Stanhope, with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest Back, suitable for one or pair of Horses.

A handsome and well-built English Chara-Banc, with Patent Brake, very little used, and suitable for a Pair of Walers and Four-in-Hand.

Also for sale best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. each.

TO BE LET.—A HOUSE on Malabar Hill.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY

IMPORTANT A

7—FAREWELL

IN

Of the

COMMENCING

THE

HUDS

THE DON

Patr

THE DUKE

THE VICEROY

LORD

Presenting

delight the

dished up

cries for

CHEAPEST

WHISKY

"BEN—TOR."

Rs. 18 Per Doz.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL BRANDS.

FREE DRAUGHT,

SPLENDID CONDITION,

PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4 0	Per 100
TRABUCOS	„ 3 12	„
COQUETAS	„ 3 8	„

COROMANDEL CIGARS.

N. 1	Rs. 4 0	Per 100
„ 2	„ 3 12	„
„ 3	„ 3 8	„

Special attention is invited to these particularly choice Cigars.

REAL BURMAHS
AND
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
Very Choice.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 667 OF 1877.

KARIM MAHOMED JAMAL, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant and Butcher, residing at No. 33, Butcher Street, in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort, and AYSHABAI, widow of YAROO MAHOMED KHOOMED, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, also residing at No. 33 aforesaid ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAJOOMA, widow of KARIM MAHOMED VULLEE, and NOORBAI, widow of ALLY MIYA CHAND, daughters of TAJOOBHOY KALLABHOY, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, and administratrixes of his estate and effects, residing in house No. 32, Butcher Street, in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort, and DATOOBHOY EBRAHIM, Khoja, Mahomedan Inhabitant of Cutch, by his duly constituted Attorney, CHURUMBHOY EBRAHIM residing in Khoja Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the orders made in the above suit and bearing date respectively the twenty-third day of, September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and the twenty-fourth day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and the consent Judge's order bearing date the twenty-second day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises by Messrs. BENNETT and COMPANY, Auctioneers, by order of Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-ninth day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon :—

PARTICULARS :—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Karim Mahomed Jamal and Ayshabai, widow of Yaroo Mahomed Khoomed, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Rajooma, widow of Karim Mahomed Vullee, and Noorbai, widow of Ally Miya Chand, daughters and administratrixes of the estate and effects of the late Tajoobhoy Kallabhoy and Datoobhoy Ebrahim, the mortgagee of the share and interest of the Plaintiff, Karim Mahomed Jamal, in all that piece or parcel of land with the dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, situate on the East side of Butcher Street, otherwise called Nagdevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and eighty-five square yards, be the same a little more or less, and which land is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Street Nos. 43-47 A and 47 B, and Ward Nos. 313 (1) and 313 (2), and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Mamoola bin Hamedoola, on or towards the South by the property of the Butcher's Mosque, on or towards the East partly by the property of Shaik Boolun bin Alan and partly by the property of Ali Sahib bin Balloo Miya Coor, and on or towards the West by the said Butcher Street, otherwise called Nagdevi Road, and which said land and premises were formerly in the occupation of the Defendants, Rajooma and Noorbai, and now are partly in the occupation of the Plaintiff, Karim Mahomed Jamal or his tenants, and partly in the occupation of his said Mortgagee, Datoobhoy Ebrahim, and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of the said Messrs. BENNETT and Company, or at the office of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Hayley, Attornies for the Defendants, Rajooma and Noorbai, No. 20, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 9th Day of March, 1891.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT
TO
HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS & TRAVELLERS.
"A GOOD NOVEL on the ROAD is the SHORTEST CUT",
A LARGE STOCK of
CHEAP YELLOW BACK NOVELS,
BY POPULAR AUTHORS to SELECT from
D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
HORMUSJI SORABJI & Co.,
26, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED

BY the Karachi Municipality a SURVEYOR and DRAFTSMAN, Salary Rupees 60 per Mensem, with a Horse or Camel allowance of Rupees 20 per Mensem.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by

JAMES STRACHAN, M. I. C. E.,
Engineer and Secretary, Karachi Municipality.
Karachi, 1st April, 1891.

ELPHINSTONE GAY COLLEGE SOCIAL GATHERING.

A MAJORITY of Hindu Subscribers to the above Gathering have seceded from the Movement, the cause being the proposed use of WINE. Messrs. TELANG and YAJNIK have reason. Intending Hindu Subscribers will TAKE NOTE OF THIS.

PETER'S POPULAR POTENT PILLS.

BRAIN PANACEA.—Used by Male and Female, young and old, with astounding results and merited success for haustion, general debility, mental Powers and debilitated nerve energy and vitality.

BRAIN PANACEA.—Removes nervous exhaustion, general debility, worn-out mental Powers and debilitated nerve energy and vitality.

BRAIN PANACEA.—Is a convenient, effective, never-failing compound of fine quality, endorsed by the medical fraternity and echoed by the General Public as an unsurpassed nerve and Brain tonic.

BRAIN PANACEA.—Possesses a distinct quality for preventing and restoring Wear and Tear, and weak and delicate.

BRAIN PANACEA.—On receipt of Rs. 3 or 7 a small or large bottle, the Panacea is sent free to any part of India. Agents—Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Market. VALI HOOSAN, Fort, Bombay. D. P. MADON & Co., Surat; JAMSED and Co, Karachi, &c., &c. Pamphlets free.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
54 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. SUPPLY NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES on LOWEST TERMS. Delivery Guaranteed. Subscription List can be obtained from Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay; and Messrs. KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપ્તુલા શૈક્ખ્આદમની કું૰
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney, and all Blood Diseases. Rs. 15 per Jar. Pamphlets of Testimonials sent Post free.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER Co.,
(FACTORY No. 12.)
111, Oxford Street, London, W.
SOLE DEPOT FOR INDIA AND BURMAH,
23, Rampart Row.
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., CHEMISTS,
Sole Sub-Agents for Bombay Presidency.
The only places for the genuine stuff.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Out-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

IMPORTANT.

THE following Second-hand PIANOS have been put in thorough Repair, and are for Sale at the PIANOFORTE SALOON of the Undersigned :—

Yacht Piano, 5 Octaves	Rs. 180
Rubinstein's Bijoux Cottage, full Compass	„ 220
Herbert's Square Black Polished	„ 390
Broadwood and Son's Grand, Black Polished	„ 400
Schiedmayer and Sohne's Solid Iron-framed Square	„ 410
Marcks & Co.'s Solid Cottage	„ 420

The above may be paid for by Instalments. Apply

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
1, ASH LANE, BOMBAY, OR AT POONA.

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes :—

"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

CELANDINE,
CERTAIN
CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent,

60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle. Refuse Substitutes.

G. F. COWARD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS,
20 (late 51), LITTLE BRITAIN, LONDON, E.C.
PRIZE MEDAL IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS.
Improved Soda Water and Ginger Beer Powders.
Genuine Medicines in Stoppered Bottles.
Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Chamomile and Ginger, and Peppermint.
Celebrated Jamaica Pomatum in Fancy Pots.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO EXPORT MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.
Price List free on application to
MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & CO.,
Bombay.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF RACING PONIES.

AT THE GRAND STAND, POONA, on Saturday, the 11th April next, commencing at 8-30 a.m. Favorable opportunity for those requiring really good and high caste ponies.

Messrs. Ludha Ebraim and Co. have been favoured with instructions to submit to Public Auction, on the above date, time, and place, the following well known ponies, the property of J. Cooper, Esq. V. S., going Home.

1. "Legacy" ch. C. B. Gelding (Parrots) 4 years old, by Grendon, out of Conceit by Thunder.
2. "Steward" G. A. P. 13 1 6-8.
3. A. Lightwood Polo Gig, built in England. New. Last September, and cost Rs. 5-0. Together with B. A. P. 13-2. (W. I. Life Certificate) and set of harness.

Also the property of J. K. Grainger, Esq.

"Music Master," chestnut G. B. G. (Bombay) 5 years old, by Songster out of a Waler Mare Songster by Skylark (Lord Falmouth's) out of Mavis.

For further particulars apply to
LUDHA EBRAIM and Co.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
73, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY HOME NEWSPAPERS AND MONTHLY MAGAZINES for Sale to Mofussil Residents.

QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, INCLUSIVE OF POSTAGE.

Weekly Newspapers.	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Athenæum	3 8	3 0	2 8
British Medical Journal	6 8	5 12	4 8
Catholic Times	2 8	2 0	1 8
Dublin Weekly Freeman	2 12	2 6	2 0
Engineer	8 8	7 4	6 0
Engineering	8 8	7 4	6 0
English Mechanic and World of Science	3 0	2 10	2 2
Field	8 8	7 4	6 0
Funny Folks	2 8	2 2	1 12
Fair Play	3 12	3 0	2 8
Graphic	6 4	5 8	4 4
Home News	5 12	5 0	4 0
Illustrated London News	6 4	5 8	4 4
Lancet	8 8	7 4	6 0
London Figaro	2 8	2 2	1 12
Mail (Tri-Weekly)	8 8	7 4	6 0
Overland Mail	5 12	5 0	4 0
Pall Mall Budget	7 4	6 8	5 0
Pictorial World	6 4	5 8	3 8
Public Opinion	3 0	2 10	2 2
Punch	3 8	3 0	2 8
St. James's Budget	5 12	5 0	4 0
Saturday Review	5 12	5 0	4 0
Truth	6 0	5 4	4 0
Tablet (Catholic)	5 8	4 12	3 12
Times (Weekly Edition)	3 0	2 10	2 2
Tit-Bits	2 8	2 2	1 12
Vanity Fair	6 0	5 4	4 0
World	6 0	5 4	4 0
Weekly Register	3 8	2 12	2 0

Papers under Class A are posted on arrival of the English Mail in Bombay.

Papers under Class B are posted three days after arrival of the English Mail in Bombay.

Papers under Class C are posted one week after arrival of the English Mail in Bombay.

Monthly Magazines and Reviews.	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Ave Maria (Indiana)	2 8	2 4	1 12
Birmingham Medical Journal	2 4	2 0	1 8
Cassell's Family Magazine	1 4	1 2	0 14
Catholic Missions	0 12	0 10	0 8
Chambers's Journal	1 6	1 4	1 0
Contemporary Review	5 0	4 4	3 8
Catholic World	3 12	3 4	2 0
Cornhill Magazine	1 4	1 2	0 14
Dublin Medical Journal	3 12	3 8	2 0
Dublin Review (Quarterly)	4 0	3 8	2 4
Edinburgh Medical Journal	3 12	3 8	2 8
Family Herald	1 2	1 0	0 12
Fortnightly Review	5 0	4 4	3 8
Glasgow Medical Journal	3 12	3 8	2 0
Harper's Monthly Magazine	2 6	2 2	1 10
Irish Monthly	1 4	1 2	0 14
Lamp Catholic	1 4	1 2	0 14
Leisure Hour	1 2	1 0	0 12
Longman's Magazine	1 4	1 2	0 14
Merry England	2 4	2 0	1 8
Marine Engineer	1 4	1 2	0 14
Macmillan's Magazine	2 2	1 14	1 8
Month	3 12	3 4	2 0
National Review	5 0	4 4	3 8
Nineteenth Century	5 6	4 4	3 8
Practitioner	3 2	2 12	2 2
Provincial Medical Journal	1 6	1 4	1 0
Textile Manufacturer	2 10	2 4	1 12
Textile Journal of Fabrics	2 10	2 4	1 12
Textile World	1 14	1 8	1 4
Young Ladies' Journal	1 14	1 10	1 4

Magazines under Class A are posted on arrival in Bombay.

Magazines under Class B are posted one week after arrival in Bombay.

Magazines under Class C are posted three weeks after arrival in Bombay.

N.B.—Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 „ white dhoties.
5 „ „ shirtings.
1 „ 6 pieces silk furniture velvet plush.
3 cases 300 dozen Brass lamps.
3 „ 50 metal case clocks with music.

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of teak wood, washhand and dressing table, telescopic dining table, ottoman sofa, arms and without arm chairs, bedsteads with matresses and curtains, &c.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Cadur Hussonally.
AKH 34 36 5 bales each 30 bundles of 10lbs 2-25s colored yarn.

On account of the concerned—4 large pictures, in fancy frames, damaged.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Hajee Dawood Aba—
F F and Co. 319 412-3—1 case Japanned padlocks. ex-Kolpino.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 handsome glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 light and strong victoria.
1 dark-brown gelding, 14-3½, quiet in saddle, and sound.
1 new landau on C springs.
1 strong and light mail phaeton in good condition, with a handsome bay Arab horse, 15 hands, broken, also in double harness and saddle.

The property of a Gentleman going home.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th April, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late M.E. Leckie, Esq., consisting of electro-plated spoons and forks, cruet stand, knives and forks, set of dinner service, photographic camera with lens and kit, large-size 12-air musical box, reading books and novels, wearing apparel, telescopes, table and bed linen, one picture, "Battle of Kasas," rattan tiffin basket, camp tables, bedstead, portable dinner waggon and whatnot, cane chairs, portmanteaux, tin boxes, &c.

The property is on view.

IMPORTANT TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, CHEMISTS, AND DRUGGISTS.

AUCTION SALE of the stock-in-trade of a wholesale Druggist at Chuckla, near Jakaria Musjid.

Under instructions from the trustees of the estate of Thakersey Bhanjee and Davidass Bhanjee, who lately traded under the name of Thakersey Bhaojee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 18, Chuckla Road, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th instant, and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, the whole of the stock-in-trade, consisting of drugs, patent medicines, tinctures, powders, roots, empty bottles of sizes, disinfecting powder, tea, soaps, glass cupboards, large iron safe, &c.

The property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chowpatty, Gamdevi Road, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments and flower vases, Hink's table and hanging lamp, Brussels carpets, pictures, a strong-built waggonette, &c., the property of NOWROJEE FRAMJEE, Esq., mail contractor.

The property is on view.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

1 sapphire, 24 carats, 6 emeralds, 2 rubies, 1 large stone, 1 large inferior ruby, 1 ruby, 1 ruby ring, 2 ruby and brilliant rings, 1 emerald ring, 1 ruby and diamond ring, 1 emerald ring, 1 ruby ring, and 1 diamond emerald ring.

Property on view.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works.

A quantity of mill sawn timber, of various sizes, and suitable for varieties of work.

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF valuable land at Goolam Mohideen Dawoojee Street or Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Goolam Mohideen bin Abdool Guffoor, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st day of December 1889, the following property, viz.

All that piece of Fazundaree ground on which there was a dwelling house standing, but it was lately destroyed, by fire, situate on Goolam Monideen Dawooji Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 180 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 26 and now under Ward No. 248 and Street Nos. 198-200, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Mahomed Hosseein Narrelwalla, and on the South by the property of Hajee Abdool Rhaman Dawoodjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 11th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 48, Church Street, Mazagon, opposite the Chapel of Lady of Gloria, the very valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood, dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture, made to order under European supervision, also elaborately carved blackwood four posts bedstead complete, a very rare and elegant piece of workmanship, open, carved blackwood sofas, chairs, pier tables and teapoys (suitable for presents to home friends) rich porcelain dinner service complete for 24 persons, glassware, best plated ware, a firstrate iron framed Cottage Pianoforte by Emil Ascherberg, Dresden, first-rate large size musical box playing 24 airs with drum by Marcks and Co., on stand, hand organ by Metzler and Co., London, glass chandeliers, with spare K O duplex founts, artificial flowers, under glass domes, clocks, mahogany and camphurred chests of drawers, large library presses made to order, Brussels carpets, choice garden plants, &c., the property of Captain A HOUSTON.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th April at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Edington House, Hancock Bridge Road, Mazagon, opposite the premises lately known as Hamilton's Hotel, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture best platedware, rich crockery, glassware, a first rate cottage Pianoforte by Soundy and Co. in good order, Brussels carpets, China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's tables and hanging lamps, pictures, &c. the property of J. T. BRANSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE HAINES ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Aucton on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Natha Khooshal and Kera Khooshal, trading under the name of Natha Khooshal and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Gungabai, widow of Crustnajee Ramjee Abhang Malli, and Ramchundra Crustnajee Abhang Malli (an insolvent), in pursuance of the power of the sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of June, 1890, the undermentioned property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement nine hundred and thirty square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 13677, 12913, and new Survey Nos. 1-3500 and 2-3479, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, chawl or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the western side of Haines Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. and street No. 300 and bounded as follows :—

On the east by the Haines Road, on the west by the remaining portion of the said land belonging to Amadar Bocarro, on the north by the vacant land of Hajee Dawood Esmail, and on the south by the property of Manoendally Jafferjee, and which said premises are occupied by the tenants of the said Gungabai and Ramchundra Crustnajee Abhang Malli.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Kairus" Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture, best electro-plated ware, superior porcelain ware, glassware, a rich toned sympathetic square Pianoforte by S Rose & Co. in first-rate order, richtable ornaments, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's superior table and hanging lamps, handsome oil paintings, rich China and Japanese flower vases, choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of G. MCLAREN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.
Sale of Tiles.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Norrie Mitchell & Co. and on account and and at the risk of the concerned—

50,000 Tiles. Mangalore pattern
50,000 „ French „
50,000 „ Marseilles „

In lots to suit purchasers'

Samples of the above tiles can be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE NAIGAUM ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT

On FRIDAY, the 1st May, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Jugmohundas Samudas, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Maria, widow of Jose Barreto, Antone Barreto, and Joao Barreto, the mortgagors in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 8th day of February 1886, the undermentioned landed property, viz :—

All that piece of tocca ground, admeasuring 256 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 18, new Nos. 14545 and 14546, new survey Nos. 14-1191 and 9-1191, with the messuage, dwelling house and buildings standing thereon assessed by the Commissioner of Municipal Taxes under old Nos. 74 and new No. 37, situate on the south side of and fronting towards Naigaum road without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and bounded on the east by the house of Manoo Doming Barretto, on the west by the property of Bhiwa Vittoo, on the north by the property of Mango D. Barretto, and on the south by the said Naigaum Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, April 6, 1891.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. H. PRICE, Rs. 3-8 postage annas.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF FILLETS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the godown of Messrs. John Fleming and Co. opposite the Bank of Bombay, on account of the concerned,—

About 150 quadies of Fillets of sizes and qualities by Messrs. J Thompson and Co.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., AT THE B. B & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, until the whole is disposed of at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., consisting of augurs, leading boards, C. I. crossings, chains, old casks, tin cans, flies, old furniture, C. I. fire bars, brake blocks, scoops, piston rings, bevil bars, glass plates, Scrap iron, tie bars, coiled keys, corrugated sheets, leather scrap, rails, rope, canvas hose pipes, steel scrap, old tyres, teak scrap, old tents, wheels and axles for lorries, and miscellaneous other articles.

The materials have been already weighed, and the weighment noted on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be re-sold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all the lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

The goods are now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 cases colored scarves 9 yards.
1 „ colored silk handkerchieves.
1 „ white striped nuails, 10 yards.
1 „ khakee dress brocades.
2 „ oxford shirtings.
10 bales Turkey red twist.
5 „ grey shirtings.
3 „ grey dhooties.
9 cases assorted soap.

By order of Sa Isverdass Muzunlal and on account of Pranjeevundass Golabdass—

50 bales twist, No. 8 of Tae Jeevraj Baloo Mill.

AUCTION SALE OF PERFUMERY, MEDICINE, &c, &c, by the well known makers—G F Coward and Co., Napoleon Price and Price Company.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the invoices of perfumery medicine, &c, by the well known G. F. Coward and Co, Napoleon Price and Price Coy, just landed, the same consisting of peppermint, lozenges, lemon and cayenne, drops, jujubes; liquorice, milk of roses, pure glycerine Dalby's carminative, chlorodyne, bals capavi, jamaica pomatum, rose lip salve, tooth brushes, &c, &c, Napoleon, Price and Co's concentrated essence of white rose.

Damask Rose, Moss Rose, Spinarosa, Gloriola lavendar water, shaving sticks, shaving cakes, transparent glycerine soap, &c.

Price and Coy's assorted perfume in gilt stoppered bottles

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, April 6, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executrix of the estate of the late E. Haydn, Esq., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 12th inst, at 1 p.m., at Bandora Hill, close to the Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Sanitarium, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, hanging and table lamps, Brussels and velvet carpets, pictures, &c.

Detailed catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 37, Marine Lines, opposite to the Marine Battalion Mess, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, of the latest design and best workmanship by Wimbridge, John Roberts, and others, best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table lamps, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, very rich Persian carpets, &c., the property of A. C. LOGAN, Esq., B. C. S.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Arab and Persian Horses at Mr. Oomer Jamal's Stable, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the property of different native dealers going to their native country.

A lot of Arab and Persian horses consisting of chargers, racers, galloways, ponies, hacks, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND PONIES AT ALLI BIN AMEER STABLES, RIPON ROAD.

On SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Yoosuf Abba Shaba—

9 Arab horses and ponies.

Also about 40 Arab and Persian horses, the property of different native dealers going to their native country.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, April 6, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Cashmere Shawls, Embroidered Table Covers, Engraved Metal Work, Sandalwood Work-boxes, Toys, Fans, cases of Soap, damaged Grass Shirtings, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq, Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee for the estate and effects of Killoomali Jaithmal, Sindi Multani, lately carried on business as merchants and jewellers in Bombay and Bangalore, in partnership with Dharamdas Poonjamal and Chelaram Jethmal, under the name of Dharamdass Poonjamal & Co. in Bangalore, and in Bombay under the name of Gowmal Jethmal, insolvents, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 6th instant at 2 p.m., at their sale rooms No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Street, Fort, the 3 cases containing cashmere shawls, embroidered table covers, pillow cushions, caps and slippers, purdah curtains, borders, counterpanes, gowns, carpets, dollies, bronze brass and silver-gilt engraved metal-ware, waiters, vases, trays, tumblers, cups, plates, lotas, teapots, toys, shields, dinner bells, sandalwood handkerchief and glove boxes, card cases, stamp boxes, paper cutters, tortoise-shell card baskets, cigar cases, napkin rings, wall and paper screens, fans of sorts and sizes, &c.

Also by order of Messrs. Lidbetter and Co., 5 cases transparent toilet glycerine soap.

Also on account of the underwriters, landed ex s.s. "Clan Alpine," 26 pieces damaged green-bordered glazed shirtings.

SALE OF DRAWING, DINING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq. Official Assignee, H. C. and in Re Mr. Thomas George Charter the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 7th April 1891 at 2 p.m., at No. 4 Medows Street, Fort, (opposite to their sale rooms) consisting drawing room, sofa, chairs and easy chairs, sets of camp and dining tables, side board, Dumb waiter, what-nots, double screen hanging punkha, dressing and washing tables with fittings; round and writing tables, arm chairs, folding arm easy chairs, single cots with beddings, clothes press, towel horses, galvanised bath tubs, commodes, sets of pegs, hatstand, meat safes, buckets, &c.

SALE of Lathe, Donkey Pumps, Punching and Shearing Machine, Iron Presses with sets of dies, C. I. Fans, Trusses, Gilting Battery, Winch, Teak Scantlings, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and Assignee for the estate and effects of Hirjeebhoy Ruttonjee, Jassoo Maadina an insolvent, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th April 1891, at 2 p.m., at Ripon Road, Old Race Course (Muddonpoora), consisting, a large screw cutting self-acting lathe, a punching and shearing machine, donkey pumps, C. I. fans, feed pump, rope machines, iron presses with sets of dies, travelling forge, safety bellows, anvil, bench vices, fly wheels, C. I. pulleys, couplings, valves, shaftings crank shafts, brackets, old and new iron trolly wheels with W. I. axles, winch, grind-stone, C.I. troughs, gram mill, old tanks, crushing machines, suction pipes, tools, gilting battery, wooden models, bullock gearing, old belting, small boiler, teak frames, timber plates, scantlings, iron trusses, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, April 6, 1891.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.
OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
BOMBAY DEPOT

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dr. Emma Ryder's Lecture on "College Boys," Elphinstone College, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Evening Party to Sir Andrew Scoble, "Bella Vista," 9 p.m.
"My Sweetheart," Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 4th :—Assyria (s), from Busreh. Yesterday :—Taif (s), from Karachi ; and Charters Tower (s), New Castle.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 4th :—Aska (s), for Karachi, &c. ; Cape Colonna (s), Trieste, &c. ; Siam (s), Aden ; Palamcotta (s), Rangoon, &c. ; and Nizam (s), Calcutta, &c. Yesterday :—Baghdad (s), for Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Cape Colonna left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Hajeen entered the dock on Friday.

I. M. RAILWAY.—The traffic return for the week ending 28th March, 1891, shows an aggregate increase of Rs. 1,47,073, in receipts.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct, per extra steamer Bormida, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-morrow, the 7th inst.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 14th March, 1891, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1890 of 136,798 maunds and Rs. 37,791 in the earnings.

LECTURE.—In connection with the 24th anniversary of the local Prarthana Samaj Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar will deliver a lecture in English, at 6 p.m., to-day, on the "Prospects of Religious Reform," at the Samaj Mandir, Girgaum.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening at 5-45 o'clock :—

March	Endymion ..... Dovesy.
Overture	Tancredi ..... Rossini.
Lancers	Mikado ..... Sullivan.
Selection	Olivette ..... Audran.
Valse	Maid of the Mill ..... Diddell.
Galop	The Planters ..... Fricke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE UNION.—Under the auspices of the Elphinstone College Union the following public lectures will be delivered the week :—1. Lecture by Dr. Emma B. Ryder, M.D., on "College Boys" in the hall of the Elphinstone College, Fort, to-day, at 5-45 p.m. Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta, M.A. will preside. 2. Lecture by Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., on "Freedom of Thought," in the hall of the Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao, on Saturday, at 5-45 p.m. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E., will preside.

ENTERTAINMENT AT ST. PATRICK'S CLUB.—Mr. Nicholson, the president, and Mr. MacDowell, the energetic secretary of the Association with the committee, met and entertained the children of the Fort, Byculla, and Parel Convents. A magic lantern show was provided on Friday night. There was a large number of children with their parents present. Mr. Mac'Person acted as interlocutor and Mr. Nicholson managed the apparatus, and both gentlemen acquitted themselves in a praiseworthy manner, and were deservedly repaid for their labours in the amusement and delight they created amongst the children.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—Shunker Tulsiram and two other Mahomedas were placed by Inspector Hiscocks before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday last, on a charge of disorderely behaviour in a public place and with assaulting a policeman. It appeared that on Friday night last the three accused got drunk and went to the Victoria Theatre, at Grant Road. On leaving the theatre, they began quarrelling with one another and created a disturbance. A policeman, who was on duty there interfered, whereupon the three accused assaulted him. All the accused pleaded guilty, and the Magistrate fined the first accused, who was an old offender Rs. 15, and the two others Rs. 3 and 2 respectively.

JUBBULPORE NEWS.—A correspondent writes :—Colonel H. W. J. Senior, Commanding the 1st B. N. I. stationed at Jubbulpore, gave a lecture on the "Great Pyramid," on the 2nd instant, in the M. E. Chapel. The notices are illustrated with the Egyptian wonder.—Mdlle Durand's "Ideal Company" gave several performances at Jubbulpore during last and this week, which were much appreciated.—The Christ Church choir, in aid of the organ fund, had a concert in the Railway Institute on the 31st ult. The two concerts clashed with each other.—Miss Young, daughter of Mr. W. Young, Principal of the Government College, Jubbulpore, is to be congratulated for successfully passing the F. A. Examination. The College still maintains its high reputation. Out of thirty Under-Graduates, twenty passed the Calcutta University F.A. test.—The weather at Jubbulpore, although warm in the day, ise still unsettled.—Last week there were hail and rain at that and other stations. High winds and a cloudy sky still keep on.—Small-pox, in mild type, has appeared in St. Joseph's Convent. Cholera still prevails in an epidemic form north of the city of Jubbulpore.—A murder case is now in the hands of the police.—The lenten season being over, weddings are the order of the day.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE ON A WIFE.—Abdool Rahiman, a Mahomedan, living at Kamatteepoora, was on Saturday last, placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, by Inspector Hiscocks, on a charge of doing grievous hurt to his wife, Fatma, by cutting her nose, with a knife. It appears that the accused married Fatma about ten months ago. They, however, have not been on good terms since their marriage. Accused on several occasions threatened that he would cut her nose and disfigure her for life. He did not, however, put this threat into effect till Saturday morning last, when he tied Fatma's legs and hands and gagging her with a handkerchief cut off her nose with a knife. He then went to the Girgaum police chowkey and delivered himself over to the police. After struggling for liberty for sometime Fatma at last succeeded in undoing the knots. Her cries brought the neighbours to the spot. The police were informed, and Fatma was removed to the J. J. Hospital. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said that the only reason he had for committing the outrage was that his wife was a very bad woman. At the request of Inspector Hiscocks, the Magistrate remanded the accused in custody, and adjourned the hearing of the case till the 10th instant to enable Fatma, who is at present under treatment at hospital, to appear before the Court.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—APRIL 1.

Montgomery, Capt, Bo, Marine Battn, off leave, from Poona.

APRIL 3.

Lawson. Vety-Surgn, Ms, A P D, on leave, from Secunderabad.

APRIL 4.

Merriman, Col, Bo, R E, on duty, from Karachi.
Triggs, Lt and Adjt, Bengal, 3rd D Gds, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Melville, Capt, Bengal, Manchester Regt, on medical certificate, from Sialcot.
Creagh, Surg, Beni, medical staff, on medical certificate, from Meerut.
Dyer, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 7th D Gds, on medical certificate, from Umballa.
Lynch, Lt-Col, Bo, Staff Corps, on leave, from Baroda,
Baker, Lt, Bo, D L I, on duty, from Quetta.
Walker, Lt, Bo Staff Corps, on duty, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 4.

Vans Agnew, Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Alexander, Lt, 30th Ms I, to join, to Belgaum.
Eckford, 2nd Lt, Ms R I Rifles, to join, to Berhampore.
Greig, 2nd Lt, 27th Ms I, on duty, to Berhampore.
Osburne, Surgn, Ms, medical staff, on leave, to England.
Reid, Surgn-Major, Bengal, I M D, to Allahabad.
Dixon, Surgn, Bo, medical staff, on duty, to Poona.

APRIL 5.

Barrett, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd R Dub Fusls, to rejoin corps, to Karachi,
Lynch, Lt-Col, Bo, S C, on leave, to Kahi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th April, 1891.

1. The following drills for No. 2 Battery will take place at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters :—
Tuesday 7th. } 5-45 p. m.—Gun Drill.
Friday 10th. }
Thursday.—5-45 p. m.—Squad Drill.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 2nd instant and posted to No. 2 Battery—No. 232 Gr. F. Baker.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

COMPLETION OF THE TANSA DAM.

On Friday last Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, completed a page in the history of gigantic Municipal undertakings in India and indelibly affixed his name to one of the greatest triumphs of engineering genius that exists in the world. For five years the eminent firm of contractors, Messrs. Glover and Co., have been steadily building up a colossal mass of masonry, designed for the purpose of damming up the Tansa Lake that its water may be transformed from a dismal malarial breeding swamp to a patch of water, feeding an artery that is destined to give Bombay an immunity from many of those sanitary ills from which the city at present suffers. The wall was completed, with the exception of the last stone, during last week and the contractors considered that there was no more fitting person than the present Municipal Commissioner on whom they could confer the honour of placing in position the last fragment of the twelve million cubic feet of masonry that constitute the structure. On Thursday night Mr. Acworth left Bombay with General Budgen, Col. Wilson, Mr. W. Clerke, and Mr. H. W. Barrow, and proceeded to Atgam where they remained until next morning. An early start from the station was made, and the seven miles between the station and the dam were rapidly covered in *tongas*. He was met at Tansa by E. Bedford, T. C. H. White, Deputy Executive Engineer, Tansa Works, C. C. James, Assistant Engineer of the Municipality, Mr. A. Hill, Resident Engineer, Tansa Works, Mr. G. Millet, Divisional Forrest Officer South Tanna, and Mr. F. Blackwell, Glover and Co.'s Accountant.

The party at once proceeded to the dam and viewed the work which can now been seen in all its stupendous magnificence and pictures better than at any time to come as the water which it is intended to confine will not rise to the height it is expected to do before the coming monsoon. A steam launch was in readiness and a pleasant sail over the lake was undertaken, and on the return of the guests the ceremony was performed. The "last stone" is on the top of the first section of the dam, and due preparation was made for the occasion. Whilst the stone was being laid Mr Clarke took several photographs of the party which will no doubt be ultimately given to the public.

Mr. E. Bedford asked the Municipal Commissioner to lay the stone, and in doing so said : Mr. Acworth, in the name of Messrs. Glover and Co., I ask you to do us the honour of laying the last stone of this dam, which I trust will remain for ever in the place in which you will lay it. I also ask you to accept this trowel as a memento of the occasion.

Mr. Bedford then handed over to the Commissioner a beautiful silver trowel with an ivory handle, on which was engraved the following words :—"With this trowel the last stone of the Tansa Dam was laid on the 3rd April, 1891, by H. A. Acworth, C.S., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay."

The Municipal Commissioner then placed the stone in position, on which was inscribed :—"This last stone of the Tansa Dam was laid on the 3rd April 1891, by H. A. Acworth, C.S., Municipal Commissioner, Bombay."

Mr. Acworth then said : I declare this last stone of the Tansa Dam to be well and truly laid. I need scarcely say how highly I appreciate the honour the firm represented by you, Mr. Bedford, has done me in asking me to lay this last stone, and I need not dilate on the feelings of gratitude with which I accept this exceedingly beautiful trowel. I hope, however, at a later part of the day to speak at greater length on this and collateral subjects. (Loud applause.)

At the conclusion of this ceremony the Commissioner proceeded to the bungalow of Mr. Bedford, where the party had breakfast.

The Municipal Commissioner, in proposing the health of the firm of Messrs. Glover & Co. and their representative Mr. Bedford, said : I should not be satisfied with myself, gentlemen, if I allowed this occasion to pass without asking you to join me in drinking the health of our host, Mr. Bedford, and the firm to which he belongs—(applause)—and expressing our feelings of congratulation and admiration on the successful completion of the great work which we have signalised to-day, and our best wishes that all Messrs. Glover's future undertakings may be equally successful. (Applause.) At the same time while appreciating most highly the honour Messrs. Glover have done me individually, or rather in my capacity as Municipal Commissioner, I feel very keenly indeed that there is another who is infinitely more worthy than I am to lay the last stone of this great work. His name is irresistably recalled to all of us to-day, and as long as memory dwells in the minds of the residents of Bombay, that name must be inseparably associated with the Tansa Water Works—I mean, of course, Mr. Ollivant—(loud applause.)—I heartily wish, while, of course, not at all regretting that I occupy the Commissionership, for I would not willingly give it up to any one else, that the honour conferred on me to-day had been bestowed on him. Although it is not to him that the conception of the Tansa scheme is due—into that question I shall not go, for it is to some extent a moot question—still his name is inseparably associated with it, and his should have been the hand to lay the last stone. We are all aware of the reasons for his absence from India, and it would be intrusive to refer to them in detail, but I should like to say that we think of him this day, not only with the respect he always commands, but with a most sincere feeling of sympathy, and a very sincere hope that the sorrow which was believed to be impending on him, will be averted. (Hear, hear.) Well, gentlemen, it is difficult to address you on this occasion without making some slight reference to the immense magnitude of the work, the first moiety of which we have to-day completed. It is almost impossible to convey by either words or figures anything like an adequate idea of what this masonry dam really means, or the magnitude of the work which the Corporation of Bombay have undertaken. The other day, in the course of a debate at the Corporation, high eulogies were bestowed on that body by one of its members for its public spirit and courage in undertaking this work, and I think they were very richly deserved, for beyond doubt the Tansa scheme will for ever stand forth as a monument to the courage and public spirit of the Bombay Municipality. (Applause.) When I reflect on the fact that the money which the Bombay Municipality has spent or will spend upon this work alone, amounts to within ten lakhs of the entire debenture debt of the Corporation of Calcutta, or as much money as that Corporation have spent on all the works not covered by the half crore or whatever it may be that they have raised from Government, I think I am justified in stating that this circumstance is sufficiently powerful and conclusive evidence of the courage, foresight, and public spirit of the Corporation of Bombay, and also of the ability, application, and decision of Mr. Ollivant and of the engineering genius of our friend, Mr. Clerke. (Loud applause.) In the dam we walked across this morning there are no less than eleven million cubic feet of masonry. To those who are not engineers these figures are almost meaningless. Perhaps they will better understand the vastness of the work when I say that the masonry employed in the dam is sufficient to construct a wall 100 miles in length, 10 feet high, and 2 feet thick, or in other words to build a wall 10 feet high and 2 feet thick three times round the body of Bombay. As for the lime—the other constituent element in the construction of the dam—it would, if piled up, make a pyramid 165 feet high on a square base of no less than 1 acre in extent. Imagination almost fails before the consideration of such figures as these. The dam, I believe, is the largest masonry dam in the world—not the highest, for there are two or three in France which are higher—but, as far as length and quantity of masonry go the Tansa dam is the greatest in existence. They are initiating another dam in Madras, which may beat us. I hope it may ; but in the meantime ours is without rival, and I think we may fairly predict that it will form for many years, if not for many centuries, the largest masonry dam which encloses or impounds water for municipal purposes. The Corporation have raised an enormous sum for the works ; the very highest engineering ability has been employed on it, and the contractors —I will not use an invidious term and say the greatest—but perhaps the contractors of the highest reputation in India, have spent some five years on the dam, and the result is what we have seen to-day. (Loud applause.) As I said before, it is difficult to speak of the work without associating with it the name of Mr. Ollivant, and assuredly that of Mr. Clerke; but this morning I would particularly ask you to congratulate the contractors as represented by our host, Mr. Bedford. (Applause.) It seems that the contractors—how great a firm they are we well know—have had, according to the English press, a great deal of reason lately to cry out and appeal to be saved from their friends. (Laughter.) I have seen the most harrowing and melodramatic accounts of the circumstances which lead to the initiation of the Tansa Water Works, and I have read in an English paper of some repute a wonderful description of a midnight council held to discuss the critical condition of the water-supply of Bombay ; of how Mr. Clerke was for the first time discovered to be a Bengal officer ; of how Mr. Glover was called in, and how they all put their heads together ; and how out of this conjunction of skill, genius, and learning, the Tansa Water Works were evolved. (Loud laughter.) We have seen seen Mr. Glover spoken of as the engineer of the Tansa Dam, but we know, of coure, that he would be the first to repudiate such an assertion. We know perfectly well that the Tansa scheme was not the outcome of a sudden panic. It was first reported upon by Major Hector Tullock in 1871 and deliberately undertaken in 1885 on the report of Mr. Clerke, whose services were lent to the Municipality by Government. The site was chosen by Mr. Clerke, who, I am proud to say, is on officer of the Bombay and not the Bengal Presidency, as the best possible one for the purpose. His report was supplemented by reports from Mr. Forde and Mr. Ollivant, and the work was undertaken. Tenders were invited, and Messrs. Glover and Co.'s tender for the dam was accepted, and I would here lay considerable emphasis on the fact that the entire professional credit for the design and for the construction of this magnificent dam appertains exclusively to Mr. Clerke and no one else. (Loud applause.) I ask Mr. Bedford to listen to me with patience, for although he may not be pleased with the next few words, I propose to say, I am sure he will be glad to hear my subsequent remarks. This is what the contractors have done : they have been told where to put stone and lime, and what quality of stone and lime they were to use. The lines, levels, and sections have been taken out by Municipal engineers and the work of carrying out these ideas is what Messrs. Glover and Co., represented by Mr. Bedford, have done. This does not, perhaps, sound to be a romantic piece of work, and ignorant people may wonder what peculiar merit attaches to the contractors. That merit is a high and rare one, and I am not sure that it is not all unique merit. If the mind is carried back to what the place was six years ago, we must remember that it was an arid, repulsive and matted, and dense jungle, and Mr. Clerke has told me that in order to obtain the original line of the dam he had openings cut in the jungle for the special purpose of using his instruments. He took out the section of the dam and Messrs. Glover and Co. were told "here is the place, here are the designs, now go and build the dam." Mr. Clarke, assisted by Mr. Hill, told them what to do, and they have done it. At that time there was nothing here but trees, an interlaced, matted, repulsive growth ; there was no water, no food, no roads, no work-people, nothing except a great deal of fever. In the face of all these difficulties Messrs. Glover were told to build the largest masonry dam on the face of the earth. They set to and obtained labour—no one can doubt but that the name of Messrs. Glover contributed very largely to the success with which the appeal for labour was answered—they cleared the jungle, brought in their plant, and from 1886, or five years ago when the first stone of the foundation was informally laid, they have been in charge, or rather Mr. Bedford, their representative, has been in charge, and practically responsible for the people engaged on the work. I forget the exact number of people employed, but the average has been about nine thousand, and their families and "hangers-on" have very materially swollen that number. It was necessary not only to pay them well but to accommodate them well ; to care for them well, and to inspire them with a reasonable confidence that they would be well looked after in times of sickness, and that their wives and children would not be allowed to die of neglect ; crime had to be restrained, and all the necessary conditions of an orderly community fulfilled. For five years Mr. Bedford has been in charge of eleven or twelve thousand human beings in an exceedingly unhealthy spot of the earth's surface. During that time sickness has broken out of course, but I believe it has never assumed an epidemic form, though most assuredly it would have done had it not been for Mr. Bedford's great administrative capacity. He has been in charge of this enormous body of people and has cared for them in every way, and the village which he has built here well deserves, as I believe it is, to be called the Bedford *Gaum*. In addition to supplying them with good food he has laid on pure water, and I have no doubt that this has contributed very largely to the general health of the labourers. After the first year he got plenty of water from Tansa Lake, but before that he had to pump up water from Moihlee, a village considerably below the dam. He supplied his work-people with pure water and with medical attendance, and I was going to say he had furnished them with police supervision, but the true compliment to him in this matter is that they practically required no police supervision. There have been one *naik* and six police sepoys here from the first, but no small has been the crime and so great the content that even this remarkably small force paid for by the contractors has had really nothing to do. (Loud applause.) The benevolent care with which Messrs. Glover and Co. have watched over their labourers is indicated by the small number of deaths from accidents that have occurred. On a work of this description, in which there are immense excavations, one would expect to find the proportion of deaths to be something considerable, but except on one occasion when there were three deaths caused by a landslip, there has not been one single death from accident on the dam from the commencement to the completion of the work. (Loud applause.) It would be difficult to mention one fact more creditable to those who have supervised the carrying out of the work than this. I confess I wish it was Mr. Clerke and not I who had to deal with the question of the difficulties which Messrs. Glover and Co. have had to encounter, for he knows much more than myself, but still I know something. I know they have encountered difficulties which they did not for a moment expect to encounter. We have dealt with them recently on the Corporation, and it was in consideration of those difficulties that the revised estimates were passed without a murmur. Mr. Bedford expected to find solid rock at certain points on the line of the dam, but unfortunately the peculiarities and eccentricities of the abominable trap formation in this country have tried their best to checkmate him. He has found himself obliged to stop his operations and grub like a mole in the earth to find foundations for his masonry. In some cases he has had to go down as far as thirty-five or forty feet, whereas he did not expect to have to sink a single inch. Undoubtedly they have encountered serious difficulties and few contractors, or I should, perhaps, say, representatives of such firms would have overcome them in the manner in which they have been overcome by Mr. Bedford, and have completed the work fifteen months before the contract time. (Applause.) In the face of what I have mentioned nobody could have blamed Messrs. Glover if the work had not been completed till a year later. The Municipality have, of course, had differences with the contractors, and I have to be careful in what I say because some of those differences still have to be disposed of, but I hope they will be eventually settled amicably. Mr. Bedford, Mr. Clerke, and myself are fully agreed on that. I daresay the contractors have thought more than once that the Municipality, as represented by the Commissioner, have not dealt with them as liberally as they might have done, and have many times thought that the work would not be as remunerative as they anticipated, and there have been difficulties which have perhaps made Mr. Bedford often wish that this responsible work was not on his shoulders. But be that as it may, we have all felt quite confident that however acute those differences might be, however serious the difficulties might be, and however unremunerative the work might prove to Messrs. Glover and Co., that the contractors having undertaken the construction of the dam would carry it through—(loud applause)—not as a mere monetary speculation, but because it was due to their reputation that the work having been undertaken should be performed. (Renewed applause.) It is impossible to bestow higher praise than this. In conclusion I will call upon you to fulfil the duty which I called upon you to do at the beginning of my remarks. I do not wish to keep you longer than I can help, but I would like to say that this is a work which I hope will last centuries upon centuries and will be much more beneficent and useful to humanity than the great Chinese wall, for it is a wall that will give life, safety, and sanitation to Bombay. It owes its existence to the courage and public spirit and the far-reaching foresight of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay ; the ability, decision, and application of Mr. Ollivant ; the engineering genius and the unsleeping and untiring watchfulness of Mr. Clerke, assisted as he has been by Mr. Hill ; and last, but by no means least, for I would not wish to form any gradations of merit, to the organisation, capacity, administrative power, the resolution which has mastered every difficulty, and the energy which has never failed, faltered, or hesitated of Messrs. Glover and Co. (Loud applause.) I beg you, therefore, to join with me in drinking the health of Messrs. Glover and Co., coupled with the name of our host, Mr. Bedford. (Loud and continued applause.)

Mr. E. Bedford in responding, said : Mr. Acworth, Mr. Clarke, and Gentlemen,—It puzzles me to reply to the speech of Mr. Acworth and the complimentary remarks in which he has spoken of my firm and of myself. I assure him we feel the greatest honour in being so spoken of, and I thank you for having so cordially responded to Mr. Acworth's proposition. There is no doubt whatever that we have in this work met with many and serious difficulties, but they are happily all at an end now. There has not been, I can conscientiously say, more than one redeeming feature in the whole of the work, and that has been the officers with whom we have had to deal. They have sympathised with us and helped us in our difficulties. It has been their sympathy which has determined us to carry through to a successful end the work we undertook. I regret that Mr. Glover is not here to-day, but I may say that I received a telegram from him yesterday, asking that at the completion of the dam some sort of ceremony should take place, and although he is not here in person, I am sure he is in spirit. It will be a great pleasure to him to read the kind words spoken by Mr. Acworth and so cordially received by all of you. In carrying out this work I have had the help of officers and subordinates who have most loyally and kindly supported me. Some of those officers are now away ; some are dead, many of the subordinate too have died at their posts. I most thank Mr. James and the subordinates here present for the kind help they have rendered in the carrying out of the works. (Applause.) I wish I could respond to the toast in as eloquent language as that employed by Mr. Acworth, but I wish to thank you heartily on behalf of Messrs. Glover and myself for the honour you have done us to-day and the honour which Mr. Acworth has conferred on us in laying the last stone of the dam, which I trust will for ever remain as a monument to the enterprise of the Municipality of Bombay and the citizens of that city. (Loud applause.)

Col. Wilson said : I think before we part we ought to drink the health of Mr. Clerke. (Applause.) I have known him for a good many years, and I know the reputation he held in Government service long before he took over this work, and it is a source of gratification to all his friends that he has maintained that reputation in the way he has carried out the work we have inspected to-day. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Clerke, in responding, said : I thank Colonel Wilson for the kind way he has spoken of my professional capacity, but I fear he has done so in too flattering terms. (No, no.)

The Commissioner and party returned to Atgaon in the evening and reached Bombay by the G. I. P. at about ten at night, the train being delayed on the line over two and a half hours.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held on Saturday afternoon, at the offices of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., presiding. There were also present :—Messrs. G. Cotton, A. K. Leslie, F. O. Macrae, P. Pearson, Dorabjee K. Shroff, Damoderdas Tapidas, Damodher Thackersey Mooljee, Veerchand Deepchund, Ahmedbhoy Hubiabhoy, Dhurumsey Soonderdas, Ramchandra Hemraj, D. E. Wacha, Dorabjee J. Tata, Lukhmidas Khimji, and K. R. Cama.

The chairman moved that the report of the committee, with the statement of accounts of a period from the 1st July 1889 to 31st December 1890, be received.

This document have already appeared in our columns.

Mr. George Cotton said :—Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution placed before you by the chairman, and in doing so will avail of the opportunity to add a few remarks to some of the more important questions considered in the report. The state of trade has improved and the mills are again working with a fair margin of profit. Judged too from the stocks in Hongkong and Shanghai it would appear that the demand is once more in equilibrium with supply. A noticeable, and, in my opinion, most encouraging feature of the present position in the great increase is the out-put of counts from 12s downwards, (an increase which must have added fully 15 per cent. to the weight turned out by Bombay mills) and as stocks in the distributing ports of the far East are not accumulating it would seem that the low prices at which we are able to spin these low counts must be stimulating consumption to an unusual extent, and opening up new markets. In the manufacture of the description of yarn referred to, Bombay has no competitor, for Lancashire cannot afford to spin such yarn at a price that China can afford to pay, and were supply to fall short of the demand, the Chinese would import our cotton, and spin these low counts by hand as they used to do. Japan has tried to steal a march on us but the present condition of the industry in that country does not lead us to fear its rivalry. On the other hand the spinning of counts above 24s has almost ceased in Bombay, and when we come to 30s and 40s I do not think we can compete with English mills. However, there is room for us both ; Lancashire cannot compete with us in the counts for which the bulk of our cotton is suited, and we cannot compete with Lancashire in the counts for which longer stapled cotton is required. If the cotton spinners of England could be induced to recognize that our field of operations though bordering theirs does not run counter to it, they might climb down from the ledge on which they have placed themselves and returning to their own ground occupy themselves with matters which more closely concern them. Gentlemen, we have to thank our American cousins for carrying us round what might have been a nasty corner. The jump in exchange at this time last year by giving us cheap money and cheap cotton helped us just at the right time, through what might otherwise have been a bad time. We must expect poor trade occasionally, admit that we cannot escape our cycle of bad times, and I trust you will not think it out of place if I seek to emphasise the fact that it is our duty to take full advantage of the present prosperity to build up reserves that shall be a source of strength and safety to the industry, more especially should margins at any future period again be on the wrong side. Another point on which I would ask your permission to say a few words is that relating to the quality of our productions. I know that this is a personal matter and one that we must individually make up our minds about—but I think a very considerable increase in the demand for Bombay yarns would arise were we to maintain the character of our chops so that a customer could feel safe that when he buys a bale of yarn of any Bombay mark it will be strictly up to chop. I now turn to the Factory Commission and think it is a matter for congratulation that neither the Hon. Mr. Wadia nor myself, though nominated by the Chamber of Commerce, and this Association was appointed to it. We are both so much interested in the mill industry that our seekings after truth might not have escaped the stigma of partiality, however impartial we might have been, and although in this respect no exception could have been taken to the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Forrest, still, all things considered, there can be no doubt that the Government of India acted advisedly in eliminating from the Commission employers of labour and nominating to it gentlemen who, if anything, were in known sympathy with the operatives. In Dr. Lethbridge the Commission had a president possessed of very complete knowledge of the conditions of labour throughout India and peculiarly fitted for the position he held, whilst in Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalee, C.S.I., well known for his efforts to improve the condition of the labouring classes and in Mr. M. M. Lokhanday, the very intelligent and able chairman of the Mill-hands Association, we had two members who could not have been better chosen. Gentlemen, it must be considered as satisfactory that the recommendations appearing in the report of the Commission are identical with those of this Association as represented in the Factory Commission of 1884, and such as have from time to time found expression in this room. Taking it as a whole, the report recently issued conveys to my mind a very fairly correct view of the position of the mill-hands in Bombay. It is true some few errors were made as to the age of children, but understanding, as we do, how these mistakes arose, it is unnecessary to attach importance to them. I venture to think, gentlemen, that we may take some credit to ourselves for the manner in which we treated the Commission, for at heart I fancy some members, at least, of this Association, were antagonistic to it by reason of their failure to see what possible good could result from it. However, there being nothing to hide we placed our books and our mills, at the disposal of the Commission and neither by word, or deed, hampered or interfered with its labors. We were not and did not want to be represented on the Commission, for we felt that such a Commission, left to make its own enquiries and to draw its own deductions, would be in a position to furnish the best answer to those who have charged us with a total neglect of that duty which, as employers, we owe to the employed. The Bill to amend the Indian Factory Act has now become law, and I do not think that we, as mill agents, have much or anything to complain of in regard to it. On the contrary we have to thank the Government for the measures they have adopted, which are moderate and framed on lines, which have from time to time met with the approval of this Association. But although we have no cause to find fault it may be different, in my opinion, with those for whose benefit the Act was passed. I allude, of course, to the women employed in the mills of this Presidency, and on their account I think it is much to be regretted that, as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent, the opinion of the local government and local commercial bodies was not obtained. Had this step been taken I feel certain that such modifications would have been recommended, as without altering the tenor of the Act, would have prevented the hardship which may now occur to a very deserving body of workers. No one may object that the hours of actual labour should be restricted to eleven, or that a woman working 12½ hours should have an interval of rest of 1½ hours. But, as a matter of fact, no women in any factory do, as a rule, have a working day longer than eleven hours, and this is broken up by periods of rest to suit their individual convenience. These have not interfered with the working of the mill, for it must be remembered that some three women are employed for the same work that one woman would have to do in England, and consequently the spare hands as it were have always managed to keep things going. Now, however, that the Law insists upon intervals of rest being taken at stated periods, the continuance of the employment of women, inside a mill, may result practically in the mill being stopped for 1½ hours per day. This I do not think millowners would submit to, and as a consequence female labour may have to make room for that of boys and men, and large numbers of women may be deprived of earning an honest living. In the Island of Bombay nearly all the women are employed as reelers, and come to work between 7 and 8 a.m., leaving between 5 and 6 p.m. If they wish to work the full time permitted by the new law, however, they must begin at 5-30 a.m., and not leave until 6 p.m. I grant that the evils complained of may be obviated by a careful administration of the Law as it stands, and if clause 2 and 3 of section 6 can be so worked that each woman can be certain of getting her maximum of rest as well as maximum of work without making it necessary that the hour and a half of rest shall be at the same time for all, no harm will be done. But had clause 3 of section 6 been constructed somewhat differently, I believe that the difficulties in question would have been overcome. For instance, a modification on the following lines would meet the case. Between the hours of 7 and 9 a.m. 12 and 2 p.m., and 5 and 7 p.m., all women in a factory shall be allowed half an hour's rest, one-fourth of their number at a time, so that in no case shall any woman have less than the maximum of rest against the maximum of labour. It will be observed that by this procedure as before indicated the withdrawal of female labour to admit of the regulation periods of rest will not be sufficient to interfere with the general working, but will be simply a modification of the practice now obtaining by which each a woman ceases work to suit her own individual convenience. Although I do not think we have any room to complain of the Act, I do object to the principle for the first time adopted by the Legislation either in India, or in England, that restricts the labour of an adult male. To those of us who are Europeans the one day's rest in seven is what we are accustomed to, and what we appreciate, and I believe that all others of whatever nationality would welcome a similar rest but the wisdom of the policy, which says that you, who are workers in factories, shall not work on Sunday, whilst you the great majority who earn your bread in other pursuits may do as you please, is in my humble opinion not beyond question. I have myself all along been a consistent believer in the desirability of the Sabbath rest, but I would rather that its adoption should have come from within, for which purpose I believe the other provisions of the Act would have had the desired effect as they have had in England rather than that direct legislation on the subject should have been undertaken. Gentlemen, almost simultaneously with the acceptance of this principle by the Government of India, we have the opinion of one of the greatest statesmen of the age upon the very question. Lord Salisbury in his address to the Associated Chamber of Commerce, on the 2nd March last, remarked to the effect (I am quoting from the *Times of India* of the 24th March under the heading of Home Politics) that with respect to the labour of those who are unprotected, *viz.*, women and children, Parliament is right to interfere that with respect to all the causes that affect the health of the community. Parliament has the right to interfere with industry but that with the ordinary labour of the adult man Parliament has not a right to interfere and Lord Salisbury believes that if we once leave that sound ground of principle, if we once pass the rubicon, which separates us from the domain of socialism we shall part with our commercial and industrial supremacy, and some decades, or generations hence, will shrink back to our old ground with all that lost, for which we once might have struggled. Not even in regard to mining will Lord Salisbury yield to the eight hours' fad. How is the miner to be separated from the quarryman, the quarryman from the navvy who works in the railway or the navvy from the other labourers upon the railway ? Each industry is chained to another industry by a link of arguments which cannot be broken and the concession given to one must eventually be extended to all. Gentlemen, these words of wisdom are as acceptable to the poorest labourer as they must be to the true economist, and as applicable to mankind generally, including the inhabitants of this great country, as they are to the people of England. I am sure that I express the views of this Association when I say, that we will loyally, in spirit and in deed, observe the Factory Act as it now stands, hoping that the Viceroy may prove correct, and that the measure may leave us in peace for years to come. Unfortunately, however, the Home papers would seem to indicate that our friends in England are not satisfied with the course taken by the Government of India, and hanker after more stringent enactments. Gentlemen, the people of this country, whether indigenous to the soil, or otherwise, are, it is well known, law-abiding peoples and under the existing institutions of Government, which are guided or influenced by those who have in their own particular localities become acquainted with the wants and aspiration of the populace, will, I firmly believe, continue that true progress which is necessary to the development in every sense of the word of themselves, their land, and its resources. But, gentlemen, when the Government of India ceases to recognise the justice of the fact, that for local requirements we want local enactments, framed according to the necessities of the case by those who are best able to guage them, and when the Government of India has to submit through H. M.'s Secretary of State to what an irresponsible section of the English community may advocate for party purposes, or for their own interests, then will there be trouble in store for all of us. I have but little understood the current of public opinion if I do not recognise that the people of India will resent the active interference of the people of Great Britain in the domestic and economic policy of their country, and I would respectfully urge on the authorities the necessity of protecting themselves from the crude, and self-interested counsels, which it is feared may occasionally influence their actions. Gentlemen, as you will have seen from the report your committee has had some correspondence with Governments in regard to the working of the present Boiler Inspection Act, and in addition to the information given in the report, I would remark that the courtesy and attention, with which our statements have been received, indicate very clearly that any reasonable and moderate representations that this Association may make to Government will always be met with due consideration. I would now say a few words about the new Boiler Act, and would observe, that with the exception of clause 37 with which I will deal later on, the proposed Act is, in my opinion, an immense improvement on the existing law, giving, as it does, all the security that the public has a right to expect, and the same time, removing all the objections which, as users of steam power, we are now subject to. In sub-section (*d*) of clause 6, it is provided, that a boiler shall not be worked unless a duly qualified engineer is in "direct and immediate" supervision thereof. The object of retaining in this clause the words "direct and immediate," which under the old Act were frequently a source of trouble and doubt, is not apparent, and I would like to see them deleted. But sub-section (*f*) of the same clause does, it should be observed, remove the misinterpretation to which they have been exposed by defining that a person employed to supervise not more than "two sets of boilers, which boilers all belong to the same owner, and are so situated that no one of them is more than 1,000 feet apart from any other of them shall be deemed to be employed in direct and immediate supervision of all such boilers and alteration in the words which boilers all belong to the same owner which appear in the sub-section I have just quoted, will, I trust, be effected before the Act becomes law. The word owner is unnecessarily definite in my opinion, and I would suggest that it be either changed, or the phrase "or are under the same management" be added, so that the sentence would read "which boilers all belong to the same owner or are under the same management." Gentlemen, I think the granting of service certificates, as provided for in the new Act, will be a great boon to many good practical engineers in the mofussil, men who have been in charge of engines for years, who thoroughly understand their working, but who unfortunately having no book knowledge were unable to pass the examination as hitherto conducted. These men who in many cases have been superseded by less experienced men, will be once more restored to their old position, and I must say I rejoiced to know that the class will no longer be restrained from exercising their calling. Regarding clause

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MANDOLINS.—A large Assortment of this now popular Stringed Instrument to select from ; also Books of Instructions, with songs and accompaniments for same.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHA to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

TO LET, early in May, FURNISHED BUNGALOW, spacious and cool, on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill. Apply "M. N.," care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GODOWN TO LET.—Spacious and dry Godown in Armenian Lane. Apply "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET.—Good Airy Rooms, on Colaba Causeway, Jubilee House, No. 5, Ground floor, First and Second Floors. Rent moderate. Westerly breeze. Apply to Mr. N. J. FRAMJEE, 32, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

HOUSE TO LET, on Cumballa Hill, from end of May for six months. Furnished. Apply to H. M. PHIPSON.

ACCOUNTANT REQUIRED by one of the largest Retail Firms in Bombay. Must be a good penman and quick at figures. Good salary to a really competent man. Apply "C. B. A." care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—S. B. 450 Express Rifle by HENRY, with 100 Loaded Cartridges. Price Rs. 200. Apply—FOREST OFFICER Godhra.

FOR SALE.—The COMPOUND and Two BUNGALOWS, called CRAIG LAND, opposite to Byculla Club, Titled right. R. SKIPSEY, Solicitor, Apollo Street.

JUST RECEIVED, AIR-GUNS, with Pump and Spring combined, Rs. 40 to Rs. 90 to Rs. 120, with 1,000 bullets. Ramrod, 1 dozen darts, pinchers, and case complete. Never imported in India before.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, SENIOR COMPOUNDERS. Apply personally with Testimonials to Treacher and Co., Ld., Byculla.

WANTED, a second-hand BILLIARD-TABLE in good order and complete, on reasonable terms, for the Colaba Lunatic Asylum. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT.

CAUTION—STOLEN a PROMISSORY NOTE for Rs. 100, with signature, H. Kerigan, 3-4-91, endorsed on the back—Victoria Dock.

EUROPEAN LADY, of long experience in [illegible], desires to GIVE PRIVATE LESSONS in French, German and English, Conversationally and Grammatically. Also Evening Classes. Address "MADAME," care of this Office.

FRENCH COFFEE, as used in PARIS. 10 As. per ½ lb Tin. BERMUDA ARROWROOT in Bottles and Tins. PEARSE, Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, RED LANDS, No. 2 BUNGALOW, quite new. Drawing, Dining, two Bed and Bath rooms, with Furniture complete. Apply to COWASJEE DINSHAW and Bros., Meadow Street.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most popular Hotel on the Hill, affords all the comforts of a home at moderate charge. Rooms are bright, airy, and commodious, while the situation is the highest and the most central.

ENGLISH HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.—Most centrally situated, being in close proximity to the Offices, Apollo Bunder and Railway Stations. Terms Moderate.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accomodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

FOR SALE—Two handsome silver-grey C. B. MARES, both aged. Height 14-2 by 15 hands respectively, the first broken to harness. For particulars apply to STEPHENS and SONS, Girgaum.

FOR SALE—A Morgan's patent Cee Spring BAROUCHE, with a pair of excellent HORSES and double Harness. Apply to Brigade-Surgeon HOJEL Malabar Hill.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—A large number of thoroughly good well seasoned Instruments lately returned from hire, selling at reduced Prices.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method, Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUS, Oculist-Optician, 35, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY, and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A LADY wishes to recommend her NURSE to any one requiring a Nurse or Maid for voyage Home. She can take charge of young children and is a good sailor. Apply Mrs. ARNOTT, Malabar Hill.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

SCHIEDMEYER PIANOFORTES.—We are sole appointed Agents for India and Burmah for the Schiedmayer Pianoforte, Fabrik, Stuttgart. Illustrated and Detailed Lists on Application.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

WHITE FLANNEL SHIRTS.—Fine Twill or Plain Shrunk Saxony, with silk bands to Collar, Rs. 3-3 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

NEW STOCK OF GUITARS.—Fine tone, Rs. 25, with wooden case. Ocarinas, best American Banjos, Strings, Fittings, and Music at London Prices—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

MAGIC LANTERN, with Powerful Condensing Lenses. Reduced to Rs. 50 and Rs. 65, each. A large Stock of Slides of various subjects. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S New Opera "Ivanhoe." Please register names for copies early. Latest Burlesques, Songs, Piano Solos and Dance Music published.—SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

REAL IVORY HANDLED CUTLERY. GUARANTEED PURE STEEL. Of the very Best Quality, with through Tang. Table and Dessert KNIVES and CARVERS. A small supply just received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., House Furnishers and Billiard Table Makers, 18, Marine Street.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. MR. N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON. 18 YEARS IN PRACTICE. No 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

TRAVELLING. DUST. GLARE.

TOURISTS and others whose avocations expose them to the trying Glare and Dust associated with RAILWAY Travelling, &c., in India will find a very large Selection of the most approved forms of Spectacles, with the most scientifically recommended at Tints suit able for outdoor use

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.

The Lenses are known as "Picked Lenses," being perfect and of the very best manufacture, without flaws, such as Air Bubbles or Water-marks so common in Cheap Spectacles.

In Steel, Nickel, Silver, and Gold Frames.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED, OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. W. MORRIS, CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST, 7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

¡Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000.	Discount on 15,000.	Discount on 20,000.
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half [illegible] to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference [illegible] Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS WANTED.

Hungarian Aperient Water. "DIAMOND MARK." *THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.* "SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE." USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of haemorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS : *THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,* 19 Regent Street, London, England. *OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.* DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

"NEOSOTE." "DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay Stations. Rs. 51.

AGENTS :— ROGERS & Co.

Hummum Street, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 4.

CONSOLS were ⅛ per cent. lower in London yesterday at 96⅞ ; but Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 108½ ; and the market rates of discount were unchanged. A decline of 3-16d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver, at 44 11-16d., and Rupee Securities were ⅜ per cent. lower in each denomination at £75½ and £77½, respectively ; while in New York the metal was ¼ per cent, cheaper, at 98½ cents, with demand exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88½ dollars. Further purchases of Silver by the United States Treasury are advised, say of 370,000 ounces at 98·20 to 98·37 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie to India from London consisted of £180,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold, to this port ; and the same amount of Gold, and £20,000 of Silver, to Calcutta. 1s. 5d. was still the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, French Rentes were unaltered at 95 ; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs 25·20½.

To-day's telegram from London reports the price of Silver, and all other financial quotations unchanged. In New York also there has been no further movement in the metal, nor in Exchange on London.

In the General Produce Markets, wheat was strong, and an advance of 1d. per cental is reported in No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool at 8s. 3d. ex-quay ; other quotations for Wheat as well as those for Bombay linseed coming unaltered. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the U K. yesterday was 2,310,000 quarters, showing an increase of 150,000 quarters since the previous Friday.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet, all round, last evening, the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 600 Surats. The spot price of Americans remained at 4⅝d. per lb. ; but in East Indian Cotton, Broach of all grades and Fair Coconadas were 1-16d. lower ; and American Arrivals were down 1-16d. in all positions excepting July-August, in which they were unchanged, the extreme quotations being 4 49-64d. for April, and 4 63-64d. for August-September deliveries. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester Market was quiet. This afternoon, the Liverpool Market closed dull generally, and Surats quiet, the Sales having been 5,000 bales, of which 400 were East Indian ; but prices show no further change. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales.

The sales for the three days during the week on which the Liverpool Market was open, amounted to 25,000 bales ; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 64,000 bales. The Imports were 79,000 bales. The total stock had become heavier, by 10,000 bales, and, as it stood yesterday, it was 24,000 bales greater than at the same time last year, and 320,000 more than in 1889. The stock of Surats was 3,000 bales less, at 128,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had increased by 20,000 bales during the week, and of East Indian Cotton there were 75,000 bales more in sight ; the figures which we give below for comparison continuing to show a large total increase compared with both the preceding two years, those for Surats, however, being rather less than they were last year, though more than in 1889, at the same time. Beyond the partial decline in East Indian Cotton yesterday, there had been no change in prices of ready stuff; but American Arrivals had receded about 1-16d. per lb. during the week. Spot American Cotton in Liverpool was yesterday 1¼d. lower than at the same time last year and ⅝d. less than in 1889.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands was unaltered at 9 cents ; but July Futures were 5 points lower, at 8·92 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 13,000 bales, making a much heavier week than the corresponding one both the two previous years, the total excess this season being now 715,000 bales compared with last year, and 1,048,000 bales as against 1889. The Cotton in sight yesterday was 790,000 bales. There was no change in spot or future prices in New York to-day. The Receipts at the ports were again 13,000 bales, going against 2,000 bales last year, and 8,000 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Week's receipts	79,000	38,000	45,000
,, exports to U. Kingdom	35,000	48,000	54,000
,, ,, Continent	46,000	26,000	32,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept '90	6,288,000	5,573,000	5,240,000
,, Exports to U. K. do	2,700,000	2 332,000	2,371,000
,, ,, to Continent do	2,145,000	1,905,000	1,688,000
,, Stock in the Ports	639,000	335,000	539,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on 3rd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	3,320,000	2,707,410	2,525,350
,, ,, Surats	567,000	591,649	523,350
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,180,000	1,136,320	880,370
,, London	17,000	15,000	15,000
American afloat	139,000	69,000	120,000
East Indian ,,	40,000	86,000	103,000
Total	1,376,000	1,317,320	1,098,370
Price of Mid.-Americans	4¼d.	6¼d.	5⅜d.
,, Good Dhollera	3 15-16d.	4 11-16d.	4¼d.
Difference	15-16d.	1 7-16d.	1d.

Our local market for the staple has been dull to-day, and prices have further receded Re. 1 per candy. Business has been upon a small scale, the Mills having taken 800 bales, made up of 400 bales Broach, at Rs. 190 to Rs. 202 ; 100 Oojein, at Rs. 156 ; 100 Julgaum, at Rs. 166 ; 100 Amreli Ginned, at Rs. 173½ ; and 100 Joria, at Rs. 164½ ; while the purchases for export have been only 200 bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 170 ; and 100 Bengals at Rs. 156 per candy.

WHEAT has continued in active demand for export and a large business has transpired to-day in a firm market, and on the bases of previous rates.

SEEDS haw been in only moderate request and the price of Linseed has declined one anna per cwt., say to Rs. 6-4-6 to Rs. 6-6-6 per cwt, but other descriptions are unchanged in value, and the tone of the market generally has been steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	9,109 bales.
Wheat	43,256 cwt.
Linseed	42,131 ,,
Rapeseed	7,575 ,,
Gingelly	3,071 ,,
Poppyseed	1,177 ,,
Groundnuts	7,277 ,,
Castorseed	2,441 ,,

FREIGHTS are firm and advancing. An early April steamer has been fixed for Hull at 28s. 9d ; and business has been done for the same port, for May shipment, at 26s. 6d. per ton. A May steamer has also been fixed at 26s. per ton for one port under open charter.

EXCHANGE opened quiet this morning at a decline of 1-32 to 1-16d. on yesterday evening's rates, and the market has remained without further change, and, as usual on a Saturday, with little business passing with the exception of one line of Telegraphic, at 1s. 5 1-16d. We quote closing rates at :—

Bank Bills on demand ...1s. 5 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 5 1-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.1s. 5⅛d.	,,
Credits do. .1s. 5 5-16d.	,,
Francs 3 months' sight...1·32½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been active, and some advance in rates for Fours has been established. Some Banks were buyers for the next settlement at 105 11-16 to ¾ ; but the price moved up to 105 13-16 ; and final quotations were 106 1-16 for cash, 105⅞ for the 30th April, and 105⅝ for the 1st June account, with 4½ per cents. quoted at 107½ nominal.

SHARES.—Mill Scrip has been more enquired for, and our quotations are higher in several instances ; otherwise the market has remained quiet, but generally steady at previous rates. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to Rs. 940 per share.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to the 31st March, 1891 :—

Amount to be remitted during 1890-91	£15,989,000
Remitted from 1st April 1890 to 28th March, 1891	15,924,000
Balance to be remitted from 29th to 31st March, 1891	65,000

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

GAYA.

MARRIAGE.

ODLING—MEADE.—April 2, at St. David's Church, Gaya, Charles William Odling, M. E., M. Inst. C. E., of Arrah, Bengal, to Alice Romayne Mary, eldest daughter of Robert Warren Meade, of Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin, Ireland.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PAUL.—April 1, at Bangalore, the wife of the Rev J Paul, London Mission, of a daughter.

WALTENBERG.—April 1, at Royapettah, the wife of the Rev T R Waltenberg, M.A., Principal, Harris High School, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DENTON—WILSON.—March 30, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev A R McDouall, Clifford George Denton, Coffee Planter, Kalhutty Estate, Mysore Province, son of the late William Denton, and grandson of the late Major J Denton, to Annie Marguerite Wilson, daughter of Joan Wilson, Traffic Department, North-Western Railway.

FARRANT—CARNE.—March 30, at St. Paul's Church, Umballa, by the Rev W R Handford, M A, James Thomas Farrant, Irrigation Branch, P W D, Punjab, to Edith, eldest daughter of W N Carne, Esq, of St Agnes, Cornwall.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1891.

THE origin of the trouble in Manipur is to be found in a domestic revolution, which in September last resulted in the abdication of the then reigning Maharajah in favour of his step-brother, the Julraj, or Heir-Apparent, Kula Chandra Singh. The deposed ruler accepted the situation readily enough ; he had no following in the country and no force of character ; he professed a desire to withdraw to Benares. He left Manipur and is at present in Calcutta. The Government of India saw no reason to interfere with this arrangement ; it was decided to accept the *fait accompli* and acknowledge Kula Chandra Singh, who as it happened had taken little or no part in the revolution, which was principally the work of his younger brother, Fekendrajit Singh. This scion of the reigning house had more than once fomented trouble in his elder brother's principality, and the Government of India had some time since given orders for his expulsion from the State, but on a promise of amendment, he was unfortunately allowed to remain. Having succeeded in ousting the ex-Maharajah and placing his next brother on the *gadi*, he assumed the title of Julraj or Heir-Apparent, and took a leading part in the business of administration. It does not seem uncharitable to suppose that he intended to use Kula Chandra Singh as a warming pan, and replace him in his turn by a Julraj. The Government of India refused to acknowledge Fekendrajit Singh as Heir-Apparent and Commander-in-Chief. Mr. Quinton, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, when recently in Calcutta, received personally the instructions of the Government—to proceed to Manipur with a suitable escort, and make known the decision of the Paramount Power that Kula Chandra Singh should occupy the *gadi*, but Fekendrajit Singh should not be recognised as Julraj. Mr. Quinton did not anticipate any difficulty in this mission which fell naturally to him as Chief Commissioner, Mr. Grimwood, the Political Officer in charge at Manipur, being one of the district officers of Assam, and subordinate to him. He considered that two hundred Gurkas would be a sufficient escort, but by the order of the Government that number of Gurkhas was raised to four hundred, in addition to a hundred men already at Manipur. There was also a force of military police numbering some two hundred. The Gurkha regiments are or are generally supposed to be armed with Martini-Henry rifles ; the military police had Sniders ; this circumstance had an unforeseen but very disastrous influence on the fate of the compact little force.

So far as is known the Commissioner and the officers accompanying him observed no indications of hostile intentions on the march to Manipur or on their arrival. Mr. Quinton left Calcutta with Mr. Woods, the Assistant Commissioner, and Lieutenant Gordon. Colonel Skene was in command of two hundred men of the 42nd Gurkas with Lieutenants Lugard and Chatterton and Surgeon Calvert. One hundred men of this Regiment under Lieutenant Simpson were already in Manipur. Two hundred men of the 44th Gurkas were under Captain Boileau and Lieutenant Brackenbury. Nothing is known of the aspect of affairs when the Commissioner and his escort arrived on the 20th March. A durbar was convened for the 22nd, at which the Regent, who aspires to be Maharajah, appeared, but his brother the Senapata or Commander-in-Chief was not present. The Chief Commissioner therefore declined to receive the Regent. In the afternoon the Resident, Mr. Grimwood, proceeded to the palace, and had an interview with the Regent, and it would appear impressed upon him that it was essential that the Commander-in-Chief should appear the next day at the adjourned durbar. On the 23rd, however, the Senapata was again absent. The Resident had a second interview with the Regent, and according to the Deputy Commissioner of Silchar "probably intimated to him that the Government of India would not recognise him as Maharajah and the Commander-in-Chief would be arrested by force." This intimation, it is clear from what followed, had not the effect that was intended. The Commander-in-Chief was not delivered up by the Regent, probably for the best of reasons—the military force was at the disposal of the Commander. Did the Maharajah point this out to the Resident ? How came it that the Resident himself was not aware that the Commander-in-Chief had at hand a force, out-numbering that under Colonel Skene seven-fold and provided with four guns, the gift of the Government of India ? Mr. Quinton just arrived in Manipur, had no opportunity of making himself acquainted with the relative strength of the armed forces close at hand under the orders of a Commander-in-Chief who was duly apprised that it was the intention to arrest him. If it be true that the six thousand men constituting the army of the State—an army which had some tradition of military discipline since the time when it co-operated with British troops against neighbouring Burmese and Nagas—was actually in and around the palace, it is astonishing that its presence was not suspected by the Resident, who twice visited the city to interview the Maharajah. It is strange that neither he nor his escort observed anything to suggest circumspection. Nearly as inexplicable is the action of Colonel Skene, who before dawn the next morning proceeded to carry into effect the orders of the Chief Commissioner to arrest the Senapata in his own palace, where his troops were massed. No reconnaissance of any sort is spoken of ; two hundred and fifty Gurkas were marched to the Julraj's palace—the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar says "into" the palace, but this must be an error. The Deputy Commissioner of Silchar states that the number of men sent to arrest the Senapata was twenty-five ; probably that number actually entered the palace—"when the action commenced." The Cachar telegram addressed to the Foreign Office states that at the palace there were four guns in position and six thousand men. The number of men may be an exaggeration, but it is sufficiently clear that the Gurkas were overmatched in the serious engagement which followed. Lieutenant Brackenbury was fatally wounded ; a gallant Gurka, named Joymany Thappa, ran forward under a heavy fire and carried him to a place of safety. The Residency was in turn attacked, and the Gurkas were withdrawn from the palace. The firing continued all day ; at eight in the evening the supply of ammunition had given out. It is not easy to understand how the supply could have failed so soon unless there was very wild firing. The men appear to have been behind some shelter at the Residency, for it was not until the guns shelled the building at a later stage that it became untenable. The difference between the Martini and the Snider ammunition is assigned as one cause of the lamentable failure of the supply, but as we have said, the five hundred sepoys could not have suffered from this cause as it is expressly stated that they had each seventy rounds, and all alike had rifles of the same pattern. The military police were perhaps in worse case ; if their Snider cartridges gave out they could not avail themselves of any Martini cartridges from the cartridges of the killed or wounded Gurkas on whom the brunt of the fighting apparently fell.

Be that as it may, at eight o'clock on the evening an armistice was arranged. Mr. Quinton, with Colonel Skene, the Resident Mr. Grimwood, Lieutenant Simpson who was in command of the one hundred Gurkas, formed the guard at the Residency, Lieutenant Cossins and a bugler proceeded towards the palace to meet the Maharajah. They were pushed into the gateway of a military post, and found themselves prisoners. The question naturally arises why the Chief Commissioner himself, accompanied by the Resident and the Military Commandant of the beleaguered garrison, should have gone forth to parley under such circumstances. That it was desirable at such a moment to bring the Maharajah to a sense of the peril in which his own prospects were placed by the hostile action of his brother, can be easily understood. But the Resident would have been the appropriate medium of communication on the 24th, as he had already been on the 22nd and the 23rd. Little difficulty was to be apprehended in treating with the Maharajah ; the danger as the event proved, was that the Commander-in-Chief would requite the attempt to arrest himself by securing the Civil and Military Chiefs of the expedition. Further information will probably supply the only reasonable explanation for the unusual course taken by the Chief Commissioner, the Resident, and Colonel Skene in putting all their heads at once in the lion's mouth. It may have been that the Residency was no longer in a condition to continue the defence, and the only thing to do was at any risk to bring the fighting to a close without expressly and formally capitulating. The going forth of the principal officials appears to have had the effect of suspending the attack, which did not recommence till midnight, when the guns were brought a hundred and fifty yards of the Residency and shelled it. No explanation is given why the guns when brought so perilously close were not rushed by the Gurkas, kookrie in hand. This course, which would seem obvious was not taken ; two hours later the place having become untenable, the little garrison, with Mrs. Grimwood in its midst, retired in some disorder marching all day on the 26th, ; they fortunately met Captain Cowley's detachment. It was found impracticable to return to Manipur to rescue the prisoners, owing to the want of ammunition and of food. It is stated in the telegram from Cachar that while Captain Cowley's party had Martinis, the retreating Gurkas had Sniders ; but this is incredible. The situation is unfortunate and vexatious, but it will be soon be retrieved. The converging forces already in movement will have occupied Manipur and punished the mad temerity of the Commander-in-Chief and his mountaineers within less than a fortnight. The only question then to be discussed is whether Manipur shall be annexed or placed under some Chief who can maintain order in that remote conglomerate of mountains. The area of the State of Manipur is eight thousand square miles—only six hundred and fifty miles less than that of Baroda ; but so sterile and inaccessible is the greater part of its surface that its total population is only 221,000, while that of the Gaekwar's Dominions is two millions and a half. The Manipuris themselves are seldom troublesome ; there is no doubt that the chief part of the fighting on the 24th and 25th of March was done by Kukis and Nagas brought to the city by the Senapata in anticipation of Mr. Quinton's unwelcome visit.

WHEN De Quincey wrote that wherever there was much diffusion of knowledge there must be a good deal of superficiality, or in other words that prodigious extension implied correlatively weak intension, or that "a sea-like expansion of knowledge would cover large shallows as well as large depths," he little thought that his estimate of superficiality would be too low for the results of Western education in India. The schoolmaster has been abroad in this country for years past ; the number of graduates turned out has year after year increased, and yet those who have given thought to the subject are doubtful as to the amount of real good that has been gained. Doubts on this point have not been removed by the attitude taken up by no insignificant portion of educated natives, in the recent heated controversy on the Age Bill. Wherever there was opposition to the measure, the educated Hindu was sure to be largely represented. How are we to account for this disappointing result of Western education in India ? An answer to this question was attempted by Dr. Duncan the other day in his suggestive address at the Convocation of the Madras University. The charge that the manufacture of Graduates year by year was scarcely a matter for congratulation implied, he remarked, either that the young men who received a University education were not of the right class, or that the education given was defective, or that our Graduates did not live up to the expectations formed of them by others, and the promises made by themselves. Dr. Duncan believes that there is an element of truth in each of these implied charges. Perhaps, however, the last two of the allegations give a better explanation of the meagre results of Western education. The indifference of so many educated natives to the advancement of those around them is due as much to their own defective education as to anything else. Education, in fact, is a term which can be applied only in a very limited sense to the instruction which the rising generation are receiving, both in school and at college. The school life of an Indian boy is a life without that systematic training of mind and body which is summed up in the public school life of England. Nor do the influences at work outside the school precincts tend by any means entirely for the good of Indian youth. The home influence of uneducated mothers has to be reckoned with. After school life begins the college life, which is an improvement on it, so far as the residential system obtains. But it is not a very material improvement, since there are no tutors or professors lodged within the college compound, to exercise that constant influence for good over their students which distinguishes the educator from the mere preceptor. The under-graduates, no doubt, read Milton and Shakespeare, Burke and Bacon, Mill and Macaulay, but for all that their modes of living and ways of thinking undergo, in most cases, little change for the better. No habits of regularity are enforced ; no sectarian angularities are broken off ; no religious prejudices are abated ; no rigorous discipline is exacted ; no *esprit de corps* is instilled ; no tone is given to their character ; in fact, little is done to make them in the widest sense men of culture. College education is thus, in the majority of cases, a mere varnish which disappears in course of time, and leaves the recipient none the better for having had it. Professor Selby is, we understand, attempting to remove this defect from the college under his control, by having quarters for himself within the college premises, sanction for which has been obtained from Government. The attempt is certainly to be commended ; but we fear it will not be attended with as much success as one would wish it to be, so long as Indian school life remains what it is. The boarding-school system is a great necessity, and so long as it is not adopted, Professors who follow Mr. Selby's example will have to build upon an ill-prepared foundation. If then the manufacture of Graduates is to be a real blessing, if the *alumni* of the Indian Universities are to exercise a real influence for good upon the people around them, and the word education is not to be a misnomer, the school and college life of native youths requires to be remodelled on the lines indicated above. The public schools and Universities of England set before us an ideal which India can hardly ever hope to realize, but so far as they aim at developing the whole man instead of a part, they are exemplars which we ought not to ignore.

THE French author who was complimented by Victor Hugo as the inventor of a "a new shudder" could hardly have conceived anything more gruesome than what is set down with matter-of-fact plainness by Mr. Hume Nisbet in an article on "The Papuan and his Master" in the current *Fortnightly Review*. The writer begins by confessing his inability to answer the question whether when so-called savage races are doomed to perish by contact with the white intruder, it is most merciful for the invader to stride on quickly shooting them down wholesale, or to spread over them the ghastly mirage of his protection and permit them to be gradually demoralised and filtered from the face of the earth. He hints plainly enough that the Germans on the north of Papua, have practically decided for the plan of immediate extermination. At the outset the land of the tribes was to their own settlers, who paid nothing to the natives. The Papuans regard as sacred the right of property possessed by each individual man and woman amongst them, to every tree and fruit in the localities in which they dwell. The native code punishes theft with death as the worst of crimes. They find themselves deprived of all their property ; if they resist the new comers, they will be shot down, as murderers ; if they claim their own they will be hunted down as thieves. In our own half of Papua there is a commissioner with two or three assistants, and a few missionaries ; a Government sloop polices the waters, and none but good characters are allowed to settle at Port Moresby. The result is that the beach-combers, "free traders," and adventurers of the worst kind give Port Moresby and the Government sloop a wide berth. They go in and out among the shore shallows and obtain cargoes for which they do not pay finding a market in Australian ports. These men never go into particulars about their own doings, but they have no objection to relate what their friends have done ; how one fine fellow ran amuck in such a village before he went away, shooting down the natives while he had a shot in his Winchester, because one of the villagers had refused him his wife. Another had a way of depositing small dynamite cartridges at intervals in a circle round his sleeping-place ; if a native set his foot on one, he was blown to pieces, and that kept all the rest at a civil distance. Many of them establ

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. CAINE AND THE *TIMES*.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Mr. Caine, writing to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, explains, in connection with the strictures passed upon him by the *Times*, that he sent a reply to that journal yesterday, declining to withdraw charges which he never made, but his letter was not published by the *Times*.

THE SLIGO ELECTION.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Mr. Collery, the anti-Parnellite candidate, has been elected for Sligo by a large majority.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 3.

The Treasury to-day purchased 370,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 98·20 to 98·37.

REVOLT IN THE COMORO ISLANDS.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

News from the Comoro Islands states that the British Indian settlers there have risen in revolt against French authority. Several engagements have taken place between the natives and the French forces, in which the former suffered heavy loss.

THE PAN AMERICAN MONETARY COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 4.

The meetings of the Pan American Monetary Commission, which have been held in this city, were brought to a close to-day when a resolution was adopted expressing regret that nothing had been achieved, but hoping that another Commission would shortly meet with the object of bringing about the establishment of a uniform monetary system among the whole of the nations of America.

THE AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION CONVENTION.

SYDNEY, APRIL 4.

The Convention, assembled here for the purpose of discussing the question of the Federation of the Australian Colonies, has drafted a Bill proposing a Federal constitution for the Colonies with the title of "The Commonwealth of Australia," provision being made for the Crown to appoint a Governor-General.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The English press comment upon the Republican title which it is proposed to give to the Australian Colonies when federated, but otherwise is favourable to the Bill drafted by the Sydney Convention.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, APRIL 4.

This being a quiet day for the Governor, between six and seven in the morning Mr. Woodward, Collector, and Mr. Westbrook, Port Officer, came on board the Clive and accompanied his Excellency and staff in the ship's steam launch to Oyster Rock, where they visited the Lighthouse, being conducted round by Mr. Farrell, Lighthouse-Keeper. The remainder of the day was spent on board; the Governor going on shore for a change in the cool of the evening. About 10 o'clock the vessel left for Mormugao.

MORMUGAO, MARCH 5.

The I. M. S. Clive arrived at Mormugao this morning at six o'clock. About 8 a.m., Mr. Oliver, British Consul at Aragao, the Aide-de-Camps to the Governor-General of Goa, and Colonel Supico came on board, and welcomed his Excellency. The party then left in the Governor-General's barge and sailed up the river to Panjim, where his Excellency met a most cordial reception from the Governor-General of Goa. Extensive preparations have been made by the Governor-General to give Lord Harris a befitting public reception, but in deference to the Governor who wished, it being Sunday, a private reception, the salute of guns and a guard-of-honour were dispensed with. The Governor-General took his Excellency Lord Harris round the Cathedral and places of interest; and then drove to the Government House. At luncheon the Governor-General proposed toasts of the Queen-Empress and the Governor of Bombay. Lord Harris also proposed the Governor-General's toast which was responded to with enthusiasm. Afterwards the Governor-General of Goa and staff and Mr. Oliver, British Consul, accompanied the Governor on board the Clive. The party leave Mormugao by train to-morrow for Supa, where the Governor and staff go into camp for a week's shooting.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 3.

From the Black Mountain at Derbandrai a reconnaissance of the Shal Nullah was carried out yesterday to ascertain the possibility of constructing a road to Maira from Derbandrai, *via* the Greater Surmal. During the reconnaissance one of the enemy was killed and one wounded. Some shots were fired into the camp last night, and two transport drivers were badly wounded by sword-cuts.

A report from Palosi states that Mean Gul dispersed the Bonnerwalis from Baio on the 2nd April. The enemy at Baio appeared bolder yesterday, and fired a few shots at the Guides working on the roadway, three miles from Palosi.

TAXES IN ALLAHABAD.

About two thousand Hindu and Mahomedan residents of Benares have petitioned on the Collector with a petition, requesting him to have the drainage and water-works tax reduced, and also to compel the Bunniahs to reduce the price of food and grain, which have been exceedingly high of late. The Collector told them that their grievances regarding taxation would be considered, and he would also see whether anything could be done respecting the dearness of provisions.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Maccabe is to be Political Officer with the field-force operating from Kohima. Captain W. J. B. Bird is appointed Deputy Accountant-General, Military Department, *vice* Major Anderson.

Captain Smith Dorrien, D. S. O., of the Derbyshire Regiment, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General at Meerut, during Captain Kiston's absence on the Manipur Expedition. Captain Nugent, acting Private Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor, N. W. P., has left Allahabad to join his regiment, the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles, forming part of the 3rd brigade to the Hazara Field Force.

THE OUTBREAK IN MANIPUR.

LATEST DETAILS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 3.

The instruction which Mr. Quinton received before leaving Calcutta for Manipur were to recognise as Maharaja the Heir-Apparent of the State, Kula Chandra Singh. This man has been associated in various intrigues with the Commander-in-Chief, Fekendrajit Singh. They are both step-brothers of the ex-Maharaja, and organized the rising last September which ended in his abdication. Kula Chandra then became Maharaja, and Fekendrajit assumed the title of Julraj. When Mr. Quinton arrived at Manipur he made the Maharaja acquainted with the decision of the Government, and negotiations followed. These coming to nothing, the attempt was made to arrest Fekendrajit, with the result that is already known.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is the statement of the killed, wounded, and missing:—

42nd Regiment.—Lieutenant Lugard and 11 sepoys wounded, and 97 men missing.

43rd Regiment.—32 sepoys killed, and 2 native officers, 1 bugler, and 66 men missing.

44th Regiment.—Lieutenant Brackenbury, 1 subadar, 2 havildars, and 10 sepoys killed, 9 sepoys wounded, and 62 missing.

THE ATTACK ON THE RESIDENCY.

When the Chief Commissioner, Colonel Skeene, Mr. Grimwood, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Cossins, and a bugler were going to the palace to meet the Maharaja, they, with the exception of the bugler, who escaped, were pushed into the gate of a post and thus made prisoners. The attack on the Residency was most severe. The stables were shelled and all the horses killed, and the Residency building thoroughly dismantled.

An unfortunate circumstance in connection with the attack on the Residency was that part of the troops were armed with Martinis and part with Sniders. Nothing is known of the fate of the Chief Commissioner and those with him, except that they were taken prisoners. The Manipur forces are concentrating on Manipur and collecting reinforcements.

BRAVERY OF A GHOORKA.

A brave act is reported of sepoy Jaymani Thappa, B Company 42nd Ghoorkas, who, when Lieutenant Brackenbury fell mortally wounded, rushed forward under a heavy fire and carried him to a place of safety.

Mr. Melville, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Assam, having his camp at Mayankhang, was about to retire for the night, when a body of fifty Manipuri Nagas opened fire on the camp. His servants fled at the first volley, but were subsequently captured and put in irons. A signaller with him is said to have been killed, and Mr. Melville himself was taken prisoner and sent into Manipur. His two private servants, one wounded, subsequently escaped, and reached Kohima. Large numbers of the fugitives are reported to have perished from fatigue and starvation while making their escape.

LIEUTENANT GRANT'S EXPLOITS.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 4.

It is stated from angoon that the messengers sent to recall Lieut. Grant, who with 80 men of the 12th Burma Regiment left Tammu for Manipur, failed to reach him, but a letter from him at Tammu on the 2nd states he has reached Mobal, ten miles from Manipur, having fought all the way. At Mobal he captured the Fort, defended by one thousand of the enemy, after severe fighting.

The General Officer Commanding in Assam states that thirty thousand Manipuris are in Silchar and the neighbourhood. These exhibit a spirit of unrest; and an armed party of them attempted to cross the frontier on the 1st inst. The detachment of the 42nd Ghoorkhas, under Colonel Ellison, are due to arrive at Kohima on the 7th April. Two hundred and eleven rifles of the 44th Ghoorkhas left Shillong on Friday, under Major Ridgeway. At Gauhati they joined one hundred and six rifles of the 43rd, under Colonel Evans. All proceed in a special steamer, and are due at Kohima on the 11th April. The 1st Battalion of the 2nd Ghoorkhas have been ordered to Silchar immediately. A subedar and thirty men, fugitives, reached Kohima yesterday. General Collett carries on the duties of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Sir Charles Leslie and the whole of the left wing of the 2-4th Ghoorkas arrived at Kalemyo yesterday. Our light wing, under Captain Carnegie, is expected to arrive from Haka in few days. The Ghoorkhas will advance in detachments northward to Manipur. Owing to insufficient transport for the whole at once the first detachment will start to-day.

THE RELIEFS.

Lieutenant Grant and eighty-five rifles who advanced from Tammu are surrounded by the rebels. It is reported that the 12th Burma Regiment received orders to be in readiness to proceed to Manipur on relief by the 4th Madras Infantry. The 3rd Bengal Infantry from Shillong proceed to Cachar. The advance will be made from Kohima and Cachar. Lieutenant Thompson goes as Commissariat Officer. General Collett and Major G. Watkin, D.A.A.G., leave Shillong for Kohima to-day. Lieutenant Quinton acts as Orderly Officer to General Collett. Major Long also joins the force. Deputy Surgeon-General Costello leaves Shillong on Tuesday for Kohima. The column from Kohima and Silchar will co-operate with a column from Tammu and converge on Manipur to arrive simultaneously. Supplies are being collected at Silchar in order to push them through so soon as the route is opened to Manipur. Signallers are being sent up to endeavour to establish communication along the Silchar and Manipur route. Two companies of the 11th Bengal Infantry and one company Royal Welsh Fusiliers moved from Derbandrai to Lashora yesterday. A few shots were fired into the camp last night. The deserter from the Khyber Rifles was seen with the enemy in Kounch through the telescope.

BESIEGED BY MANIPURIS.

SIMLA, APRIL 4.

It is hoped that the columns from Kohima and Silchar will co-operate with that from Tammu; and the three columns will arrive at Manipur simultaneously. Supplies are rapidly being collected and signallers being sent up to try and open signalling communication along the Silchar and Manipur route. Lieutenant Grant of the 4th Ghoorkas, with eighty men, was, like Captain Cowley, advancing towards Manipur before the outbreak. Unlike Captain Cowley however he did not meet the main body of the fugitives. He stopped at Jabal, about six miles from Manipur, on hearing of the outbreak, and turned eight hundred men out of the mud Fort there and put it in a state of defence. He was subsequently besieged by the Manipuris. He sent a letter by a Manipuri, whose family he held as hostage, asking urgently for help. So a hundred and seventy-five men, under Captain Presgrave, have been hurried up from Tammu, taking food and ammunition. Lieut. Grant wrote on the 31st:—Enemy is shelling the Fort from a mile distance. From Tammu to Tabal distance equals 67 miles."

MULES FOR MANIPUR.

POONA, APRIL 5.

Thirty mules, intended for the Manipur Expedition, were despatched from Poona yesterday, by the Transport Department.

DEATH OF SIR MADAVA RAO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 4.

Raja Sir T. Madava Rao died to-day.

THE NEW LAW COLLEGE.

An English Barrister, Mr. Hutton, has been appointed by the Secretary of State to be Principal of the New Law College at Madras.

THE COIMBATORE CASE.

The details of the case, in which the Rev. Handley Bird and a Brahmin youth are concerned, shows that the convert was produced in the District Judge's Court by Mr. Bird. The Judge confirmed the Munsiff's order; but quashed any further execution of the sentence considering that the contempt was sufficiently punished by the one-day's imprisonment undergone. The Judge warned the persons interested against breaking the law. The police then arrested the convert in connection with a case against Mr. Bird for kidnapping, and took him to the District Magistrate's Court, Mr. Bird following. A large crowd assembled outside the Magistrate's Court and pushed and abused Mr. Bird, eventually knocking him down. He escaped into the Magistrate's Court with the aid of a few friends, when a complaint of assault was made. The charge of kidnapping fell through, and then the Magistrate tried to make some arrangement between parties pending the civil suit, which will decide whether the convert is a minor or is still under the orders of his guardians. Compromise failing the Magistrate ordered that the youth be kept in a room in his compound under police protection until the civil suit is settled.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 4.

During the trooping season for 1891-92, the 8th Hussars will be removed from Mhow to Umballa, and the 7th Hussars from Secunderabad to Mhow.

CAPTAIN HANWELL POSTED TO THE 22ND FIELD BATTERY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 5.

The following Army Order is published, under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office:—It is intimated that Captain J. Hanwell, R. A., has been absorbed from the Seconded List, and posted to the 22nd Field Battery on vacating his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to the Gener a Officer Commanding Poona Drstrict.

RETRIAL OF THE PEGU BRIBERY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 4.

In connection with the recent charges against Oung Bah, which were heard at Pegu the Government of India have directed the Judicial Commissioner, Lower Burma, to hold a public enquiry into the conduct of Mr. C. J. A. Duke, late Deputy Commissioner, Pegu. The enquiry opens on 20th April.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton.....	25,000	bales.
" " " Surats.....	1,000	"
" " " Imports of Cotton...	79,000	"
" " " Surats.....	...	"
" " " Stock of Cotton.....	1,180,000	"
" " " Surats	128,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London..	17,000	"

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah	3 15-16.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India 30 days' sight.	1s. 5d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account...	96⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	95
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75½
4½ per cent. "	77½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103½
Bar Silver	44 11-16d.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin arrived from Bombay this morning.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Avoca left Zanzibar for Bombay direct yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 20TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Commander W. A. Seaton, with the English mails of the 20th inst., arrived in harbour at 9 o'clock last night. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Evans & infant	Mr C Buckley
Mr and Mrs Sutton, child and 2 infants	Mr Mittam
	Lt G Jonides
Mr W M Allport	2nd Lt R Tryon
Capt A L Barrett	2nd Lt F T Boyd
Mr W Wilson	Mr A Witter
Dr E R Da Costa	Major and Mrs Gem
Mr and Mrs Wilcox	Miss Guest
Mrs Smith	Mr F Turk
Mr C F Webber	Mr Lt Mare
Mr J Hatton	Mr Longden

FROM BRINDISI.

Col S S Jacob	Mr C H B Forbes
Mr G Robertson	Mr Hutchinson
Mr A Fanshawe	Mr H W Buckland
Mr J J Allen	Mr W G Allen
Mr J B Naylor	Mr Harold Campbell
Col W L Dalrymple	Mr A DeBurgh
Mr Tracey	Count Slippenbach
Capt Longbourne	Mr Haner
Mr J W Orr	

FROM ISMAILIA.

Mr and Mrs S Moses and child	Hon Mr Justice Scott
Miss Wright	Mr B Marshall

FROM ADEN.

Mr Adam Smith	Mr R T Cook
Mr G Belcham	

RETIREMENT OF SIR ANDREW SCOBLE.

AFTER a public career in this country extending—if an interval of ten years is included—over thirty-one years, Sir Andrew Scoble, Q.C., C.S.I., Legal Member of the Council of the Viceroy, retired from the office at the close of last month. Sir Andrew Scoble arrived in Bombay on Friday morning last, and bids India farewell to-morrow, when he proceeds home by the extra mail steamer. Sixteen years ago, the Hon. Mr. A. R. Scoble, Advocate General, was a conspicuous figure in the official and social life of Bombay; and there was about that time scarcely a movement for the benefit of the city which he did not support with his advocacy and sound practical good sense. His position as the chief legal adviser of the Government entitled his opinions, even in civic matters, to considerable weight which was always lent honestly and conscientiously for the good of all classes of the community, without distinction of race or creed. As chairman of the Bench of Justices for a period of nearly five years, when that body was invested with the sole control of municipal affairs, he exercised a wholesome influence on the administration of the municipal finances; and it is an acknowledged fact that his sound judgment tided the municipal government over considerable difficulties. As a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. Scoble's services were appreciated by the Governments of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and Sir Philip Wodehouse. His most notable service to the State was that which he rendered as counsel for Government in the prosecution of Mulharrao, Gaekwar of Baroda, who was charged with an attempt to poison Colonel (afterwards Sir) Robert Phayre, the Resident at Baroda, and who was defended during the trial by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, who was specially brought from England for that purpose. The sound good sense which characterised the manner in which Sir Andrew Scoble more recently discharged his duties as the Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council has been very generally appreciated; while the triumph he has gained in the passing of his "Age of Consent Bill" into law has entitled him to the gratitude of all enlightened India.

Mr. Scoble was called to the English bar, in Hilary term, on the 26th January 1856, before which time he had distinguished himself as a French scholar by publishing an English translation, in Bohn's standard publications, of Guizot's "History of the English Revolution," his work on "Representative Government," his "Mary Queen of Scots," and "Oliver Cromwell." Four years later, on the 24th May 1860, the anniversary of the Queen's birthday, he arrived in Bombay; and it was exactly thirty years later, on the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday in May 1890, that he received the honour of Knighthood. Mr. Scoble applied to be admitted to the local Bar in the time of the late Supreme Court, Sir Mathew Sausse and Sir Joseph Arnould being the Chief Justice and Puisne Justice respectively, and he was, on the 4th June 1860, sworn by Mr. Spencer Compton, the Prothonotary, as a member of the Bombay Bar. It was then very strong in talent, though not in number; and Mr. Scoble had foemen worthy of his steel in men like Mr. A. J. Lewis, Advocate General; Mr. T. C. Anstey, afterwards acting Judge of the High Court; Mr. M. R. Westropp, afterwards Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice; Dr. R. T Reid; Mr. J. S. White, afterwards a Judge of the Calcutta High Court; Mr. J. Dunbar; Mr. J. P. Green, afterwards a Judge of the Bombay High Court; and Mr. E. I. Howard, afterwards Director of Public Instruction at Bombay. By his talents and industry, Mr. Scoble was able to make a way for himself against considerable odds; and was on the 7th November 1861, appointed to act as Clerk of the Crown during the absence of Mr. C. M. I. Pollock, who had gone home on leave. Mr. Scoble again discharged the duties of the office from June 1863 to December 1864. In the beginning of January 1865, he was appointed to act as Master and Registrar in Equity during the absence of Mr. George Taylor; and in the following year he was nominated Sheriff of Bombay. The year 1866 embraced the declining days of the Share Mania, which brought on an unusually large number of legal processes for service through the Sheriff's office; and it was generally believed that Mr. Scoble's fees as Sheriff reached a higher amount than a Sheriff of Bombay ever had received. In 1867, during the absence of the Hon. Mr. J. S. White on leave, Mr. Scoble acted as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. About that year, he was elected chairman of the Bench of Justices; and for a period of about six years, with the exception of the time during which he went home on sick leave, he ably discharged the duties of the office when the municipal finances were generally believed to be in a desperate state, owing to the lavish outlay that had been incurred. Mr. Scoble was permanently appointed to the post of Legal Remembrancer in May 1869, when the Hon. Mr. L. H. Bayley was elevated to the bench of the High Court, and Mr. White succeeded him as Advocate General. In Mr. White's absence on leave in that year, Mr. Scoble acted as Advocate General in addition to the duties of his office as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, at the same time discharging the duties of the legal member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald had formed a high opinion of Mr. Scoble's services in the Legislative Council; and even after Mr. White's return to Bombay, Mr. Scoble was specially appointed an additional member of the Council. During the time that he acted as Advocate-General, Mr. Scoble resigned the chairmanship of the Bench of Justices; but he was again elected chairman in January 1869 in the place of the Hon. Mr. L. H. Bayley, who resigned the post in that month. Even in the midst of his arduous legal labours, Mr. Scoble devoted his best attention, as chairman of the Justices, to the affairs of the municipality; and by his tact, courtesy, and sound judgment, succeeded in guiding their deliberations in the right direction. But the multifarious character of his work told upon Mr. Scoble's health, and he had to resign the office of chairman of the Bench on the 25th April 1871. His letter of resignation was considered at a meeting of the Justices held on the 28th July 1871, when the late Mr. John Connon was elected chairman in his place. Very complimentary remarks were made at the meeting in question in appreciation of Mr. Scoble's services.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen Wassudeo said: I think we should fail in our duty were we to allow this opportunity to pass without placing on record our appreciation of the eminent services rendered to the Corporation by our retiring chairman. In the discussion of every important question which came before the Bench, the Hon. Mr. Scoble always favoured us with his valuable and sound advice; and not only that, but, discarding all partisanship with one side or the other, he aimed invariably at doing what he considered was most conducive to the welfare of this city. At great personal sacrifice, he attended the Bench meetings oftener than many members, and invariably evinced a solicitude for the welfare of this town. If there is one gentleman amongst us who more than another deserves a token of our admiration, esteem, and respect, that gentleman is the Hon'ble chairman who has just resigned.

Mr. N. Spencer said: It fell to my lot about six years ago to second the motion for Mr. Scoble's election, the gentleman who proposed being, I think, Mr. Green; and I have great pleasure now in expressing my full concurrence with everything which the mover of this resolution has said. Certainly, Mr. Scoble's conduct on the Bench has been characterised by patience, firmness, discrimination, courtesy, and the most perfect gentlemanly conduct towards every member of the Bench.

It was finally resolved, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Narayen Wassudeo, seconded by Mr. N. Spencer, that "The Bench of Justices desire to record their warm sense of the great services rendered to the Corporation by the Hon. Mr. Scoble during his chairmanship of the past six years." In March 1872, Mr. Scoble was compelled to proceed home on sick leave for fifteen months, during which period Mr. C. J. Mayhew, who had been appointed Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, acted for him, in addition to his own duties, as Advocate General and as the legal member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

On his return to Bombay from furlough in the early part of 1873, Mr. Scoble was appointed Advocate General in succession to the Hon. Mr. J. S. White; and ably performed the duties of the office until his retirement from Bombay. The year 1875 brought fame to Mr. Scoble as the legal adviser of the Government. On the 1st January 1875, he was deputed by the Bombay Government to Baroda in connection with the trial of Mulharrao Gaekwar, in order to consult with Sir Lewis Pelly, the new Resident at Baroda, in the matter. A month and a half subsequently, by which time Mr. Henry Cleveland, Government Solicitor, and the late Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, had prepared the case for the prosecution, the Baroda Commission of Enquiry was appointed, consisting of Sir Richard Couch, Chief Justice of Calcutta, as president, the Maharajahs of Gwalior and Indore, Sir Richard Meade, Sir Dinkar Rao, and Mr. P. S. Melville, with Mr. John Jardine, afterwards Mr. Justice Jardine of the Bombay High Court, as secretary. The Hon. Mr. Scoble, Advocate General, with Mr. Inverarity, appeared at the trial for the Crown; and Mr. Sergeant Ballantine, with Mr. Branson, Mr. Purcell, and Mr. Shantaram Narayen, appeared for the defence. The labours of the Commission, commencing on the 23rd February, closed on the 18th March 1875, and during that period, Mr. Scoble discharged his duties of counsel for the Crown with consummate ability. His conduct of the enquiry, on behalf of the Government of India, was pronounced by competent persons to be conspicuous for forensic skill, ability, and patience. His summing-up of the evidence and his reply to the speech for the defence lasted for two days; and high as his reputation stood before, "this masterpiece of forensic oratory," as was remarked in these columns at the time, "raised him to the pinnacle of fame among Indian lawyers." The result of the trial was that Mulharrao Gaekwar was deposed by order of the then Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, and deported to Madras where he died subsequently.

During the tenure of his office as Advocate General at Bombay, Mr. Scoble distinguished himself as a clear-headed and able lawyer, experienced in the intricacies of Indian character and customs, and a thoroughly conscientious and honorable man who discharged his irksome duties with tact and moderation. He rendered eminent service to the local Government in the Canara Land Settlement case, the hearing of which lasted nearly a month. In the Maharaj Libel case, which lasted exactly a month before Sir Matthew Sausse and Sir Joseph Arnold in the time of the Supreme Court, he appeared with Mr. L. H. Bayley for the plaintiff, Jadunathjee Maharaj. Mr. Scoble also made a creditable appearance in the great Aga Khan case, which was heard for several days before Sir Joseph Arnould, and which related to a dispute among the Khojas as to the charitable property of the community. Some of the important measures in which he took part in the Bombay Legislative Council were the Bombay Ferries Act, the Land Revenue Administration of the city of Bombay, the Mamlatdars Courts Bill, the Amendment of the Bombay Police Act, &c. For many years Mr. Scoble was Dean of the Faculty of Laws of the Bombay University. On the eve of his retirement from Bombay, that is, on the 26th February 1876, his brother barristers gave him a farewell dinner at the Byculla Club, when all the speakers bore testimony to his qualities of head and heart—recognising in him an excellent social companion; a happy speaker at all times whether after dinner or in the more serious duties of life; an able lawyer; a scholar; a humourist; an example to the Bar for honour, integrity, and honest work. On the 28th February 1876, Mr. Scoble made his last appearance in the Bombay High Court in the Juma Musjid case, which was heard before Mr. Justice Green; and a few hours later on the same day left Bombay in the P. and O. steam-ship Peshawur, in company with Sir Ashley Eden, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal,—carrying with him the good wishes of all who knew him, not unmixed with a regret that, while yet in the prime of life, he was turning his back upon scenes in which he had made so high a reputation.

On the 20th June 1876, after his return to England, Mr. Scoble took silk, and thereafter practised only before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He served on the board of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and took a great personal interest in the formation of the companies by which the Indian Midland Railway, the Nizam's Railway, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway were constructed.

After an absence of about ten years, Mr. Scoble returned to India in November 1886; and on the 1st December following took his seat as Legal member of the Council of the Viceroy and Governor-General, in succession to the Hon. Mr. Ilbert. He took a principal part in passing through the Supreme Council the Yard Measure Act and the Merchandise Marks Act; remodelled the law of patents and inventions; codified the law with regard to guardians and wards; passed several measures for simplifying the procedure in Civil Courts; amended the law in regard to Probate and Administration; passed the Bill for the Regulation of Railways; and passed a Bill this year for checking vexatious and malicious prosecutions by making provision for compensation to be awarded to the accused persons. In the middle of November 1889, Mr. Scoble, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Hutchins, while on a tour of inspection, passed through Bombay and had an opportunity of renewing his acquaintance with his friends here. He presided at the annual meeting of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals held at Parel on the 19th November 1889. By the *Honours Gazette* of 24th May 1890, Mr. Scoble was created a Knight of the Order of the Star of India. Sir Andrew was officially in charge of the legislation relating to the protected age, around which such eager discussion has recently been maintained, and his politic firmness has contributed in an important degree to the success of the Government policy in that regard. Since his appointment to the Supreme Council, Sir Andrew Scoble had been a member of the central committee of the Lady Dufferin Fund, and took a very active part in all measures connected with the fund. At the annual meeting of the Fund, held on the 9th February last, Lord Lansdowne paid a graceful compliment to Sir Andrew Scoble for the energy and zeal with which he had worked for several years past to promote the objects of the fund. Lord Lansdowne, at the close of his speech, said:—

"Lady Lansdowne wishes me finally to add a word in acknowledgment of the great assistance which she has received from two members of the central committee, who are, to her great regret, about to vacate their seats upon it. I refer to Sir Andrew Scoble and Sir Alexander Wilson. The latter has been obliged to leave Calcutta, where his name has been associated with so many useful public enterprises, under circumstances which have evoked the deepest sympathy among all his friends. Sir Andrew Scoble has during the past two years been Her Excellency's constant adviser in reference to the management of the Fund, and she will feel his loss as a member of the committee as much as I shall feel it in the Viceroy's Council when the day comes for him to turn his back upon this country."

Sir Andrew Scoble's temporary presence in Bombay has revived some of the old friendship cherished for and by him. Yesterday, a pleasant evening party was given in his honour at the "Widow Marriage Hall," Girgaum, by Mr. Madhavdas Raghunathdas, the champion of widow-remarriage in this presidency, at which many of the leading citizens, now in Bombay, attended. This evening another party will be given in his honour at "Bella Vista," Pedder Road, by Mr. and the Misses Kabrajee.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 21st March, was 244, against 224 and 274 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 46. There were 39 deaths from cholera, against 27 and 57 in the two preceding weeks; the number is equal to the average of the past quinquennium. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There were 11 deaths from tetanus against 9 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 81 and 17 respectively, against 76 and 24 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 29·3 per mille per annum, against 26·9, the mean of the last five years.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT RATNAGIRI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RATNAGIRI, APRIL 1.

H. M.'s I. M. S. Clive, with his Excellency the Governor and Staff on board, anchored in the picturesque bay, in which Ratnagiri lies, about seven o'clock this morning. Mr. J. S. Todd, C.S., Collector and Magistrate who had been waiting the arrival of the Clive, immediately came on board and welcomed his Excellency to Ratnagiri. The ship's cutter having been lowered the Governor and party were soon rowed to the shore, and, as at Alibag yesterday, were carried to dry land upon chairs. They then walked up the beach to a brightly decorated shamiana, over which a banner was suspended bearing the words "Welcome H. E. Lord Harris." There was assembled a large gathering, including the members of the Ratnagiri Municipality. His Excellency the Governor having taken his seat on a raised dais,

Mr. Bhaskar Vishnoo Phadke, president of the Municipal Corporation, read the following address:—

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble George Robert Canning Baron Harris, G.C.I.E., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

May it please your Excellency,—We, the Municipal Commissioners of the Ratnagiri Municipality, on behalf of the residents of this place, who are very deeply indebted to your Excellency for having made it convenient amid the press of multifarious and weighty matters, which claim your Excellency's attention to grace this place with your presence, beg most humbly to approach your Excellency with this address of welcome. We avail ourselves of this opportunity sincerely to acknowledge our indebtedness to your Excellency's Government for having been pleased to accord your sanction last year to the scheme of octroi duty and thus to relieve to some extent the financial strain under which this Municipality has been labouring on account of the water-works debt and enable it to devote the additional revenue to the improvement of the sanitation of the town. The absence of any considerable commercial activity in this town, however, prevents the Municipal revenue from being elastic and the Municipality is, therefore, unable to undertake any large works however necessary and urgent they may be. One such large and important need is a system of drainage for the town owing to the absence of which this town is annually visited by dysentery of the worst type, especially in the rainy season. Its cost is likely to amount to rupees five thousand (5,000) and its accomplishment solely depends upon the help which your Excellency's Government may be generously pleased to give to the Municipality. Another important and urgent want is a strong quay in the sea, opposite the customs office, which will cost half a lakh of rupees for the safe and convenient anchorage of steamers and ships, alluded to by Sir James Fergusson in his noble reply to the address submitted by this Municipality, when that illustrious statesman honoured this place with a visit as Governor of Bombay. But this work is beyond the scope of the Municipality, and it is worth considering if a small fee on the passengers making use of the quay will not recoup to Government the expenditure on its account. From the peculiar natural features of this district a free intercourse between it and the other parts of the country is unfortunately very seriously obstructed, and when the monsoons begin to blow, this place is almost isolated. The people therefore have been extremely gratified to hear of the project of the Western Coast Railway by which the whole of the district will be opened up, and on their behalf we earnestly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to help this very useful work and facilitate its being ere long an accomplished fact. This place is blessed with two important public educational institutions, viz., the Government High School and the School of Industry. The former is a very useful and old institution which has sent out many honest, hard-working, and intelligent students, many of whom occupied and are now occupying important positions, both in the various branches of Government service and other professions. We are sincerely gratified to see that the danger which some time since threatened this very useful institution has disappeared. We cannot here pass over the liberal grant by your Excellency's Government to supplement the amount of Rs. 800, contributed by the people for the purpose of erecting a suitable gymnasium in connection with this institution. Technical education is here doing as much practical good work as literary education, and your Excellency will be pleased to hear that the local School of Industry is doing the very useful work of turning out properly instructed and skilful carpenters, who, in addition to their professional instruction, have gone through an educational course including vernacular, mathematics, and drawing. The high appreciation of artistic work of the institution in the last Poona Industrial Exhibition must already have come to your Excellency's knowledge. In conclusion we congratulate ourselves upon this golden opportunity which your Excellency's presence in this city has afforded us of exhibiting our sincere feelings of loyalty towards her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, the Empress of India, and beg to subscribe ourselves as your Excellency's most loyal and humble servants.

(Sd.) Bhaskar Vishnoo Phadke, President.

Ratnagiri, 1st April 1891.

The address was then handed to his Excellency enclosed in a casket of Ratnagiri workmanship.

His Excellency, in reply, said:—

Gentlemen of the Ratnagiri Municipality,—I think I need hardly say that it has given me very great pleasure to have this opportunity of paying your town a visit, and I may say for this reason especially, that I am able to see with my own eyes what justification there may be for any expression of the wish on your part for the expenditure of public funds in your neighbourhood; and if at any time there are funds to spare for such works as you desire, that I may be in a better position to judge to what particular parts of the presidency it is fair to allocate them. You refer in your address with gratitude to the fact that last year Government sanctioned your imposing octroi duty; I am not prepared to say that I look altogether with favour on octroi duty. It falls in undue proportion upon the poorer classes. But your financial position at the time was such that it seemed to Government to entitle them to agree to your request. At the same time I hope, that, not only here but in other parts of the Presidency, instead of octroi a graduated house-duty will be taken more carefully into consideration, and that if possible every endeavour will be taken to substitute the latter for the former with a special view to make those people who are best able to afford it to pay in proportion to the class of house they occupy, under the circumstances, however, as I say, we considered it justifiable in your case to sanction the imposition of octroi duty, and I am glad to find, from your own statement, that your financial position is better, and that you are able now to proceed with the repayment of the debt for the water-works, and are able to turn your attention, as your report says, to the sanitary requirements of the town. Your expression is that the financial strain, under which this Municipality has been labouring on account of the water-works debt, has been relieved, and you are now enabled to devote the additional revenue to the improvement of the sanitation of the town; and then you proceed to point out that the cost of a system of drainage would amount to some Rs. 5,000, which you think is beyond your means at present, I do not wish to press you to undertake a sanitation scheme until you think it is absolutely necessary, but I should judge from your report it is necessary if only to prevent that dysentery which prevails in the town during the rainy season. But at the same time I do not think your position is so unenviable as your report would make it out to be. For instance, I find that in 1887 and 1888 you had an income of some Rs. 8,300, and there being a very small balance, probably your income and expenditure were nearly at an equilibrium. Now you have an income of Rs. 11,000, and again your income and expenditure are nearly at an equilibrium. Now the charge for the debt is Rs. 1,200 as that apparently your income is some Rs. 1,400 better than in 1888. I do not know how that is absorbed; but it would appear to me that it would supply enough for the interest on a loan for the completion of your drainage scheme, and if the remark at the end of the second paragraph in your address, in which you say, the accomplishment of this drainage scheme depends solely upon the help of Government, refers to a loan for the purpose of carrying out that drainage scheme, I can only say that when the application comes to Government we shall view it with the greatest favour. I think a loan to improve the condition of your town most justifiable. If that paragraph, as I say, refers to a loan, what you have to do is to ask for

but until I know more about it in detail, it would be impossible for me to encourage you in the hope of finding money to carry out this work. All I can say for that I see the advantage of it. And if at any time an application was sent in with the estimates I would have the advantage in considering it. Having come round and seen with my own eyes what you really want, and the chances there are of carrying out your wishes, for I am better able to judge of the various needs of the Presidency, and to see that the funds are fairly distributed in the localities where the needs are greatest, I should hope at any rate, that if this turns out a pressing need as compared with the requirements of other parts of the Presidency that many years will not elapse before your wishes in this respect are met. I may say the same as regards the railway. Government will be as glad as you are if we can see a railway coming to Ratnagiri from Bombay; but, as I said at Alibag yesterday, I know very little more about it than you do yourselves, except that we have exteaded the term of making the surveys, and therefore I presume that the projector has some hope of being able to carry out the work, or at any rate to present it in such a form to Government that they would consider it a scheme in which they could ultimately lend their aid. As regards your schools, we were glad last year as you had shown a desire to help yourselves to aid you as regards a gymnasium. The reports as to the high schools are extremely satisfactory; and I congratulate you on the good results of the Industrial School. I hope it is doing much good work, and passing through it young men who are able to obtain a living in life by its tuition. Of course you are aware that they are being turned out at heavy expense, not only on your local funds, but also on Government; but it has been recognised that the efforts of Government and local efforts also should be devoted not merely to literary education, but to teach young men how to find a living for themselves in every way. Therefore, this institution, having been carried on for some time it is desirable that it should not be allowed to lapse and that a proportion of public funds should be expended upon it. I sincerely hope, therefore, that it may continue to be the success it has been in the past, and that every endeavour will be made to continue it on economic principles. It must be gratifying to you that old English officials show after retirement an interest in their old districts and that this institution should have the benefit of the Sir Barrow Ellis Scholarships. I had the advantage and pleasure of meeting him at the India Office before I came to Bombay, and it is a pleasure now to find that his interest in Ratnagiri did not lapse when he left this country, where he spent the best years of his life. In conclusion I have to thank you for the very handsome specimen of local manufacture in which you have presented me with this address, and I can assure you I shall treasure it as a memento of my visit here. I thank you also for the very cordial welcome you have accorded me here to-day, and I trust I may find an opportunity of visiting you again in the future. (Loud applause.)

Having been decorated with flowers his Excellency and party, including Mr. Todd, the Collector, Mr. J. D. Fitzmaurice, Judge, Mr. A. M. Y. Jackson, Assistant Collector, Dr. McCalmont, Civil Surgeon, and Mr. Alban, drove round some of the local institutions, escorted by Mr. E. A. Bulkle, Superintendent of Police, on horseback. A visit was first paid to the Bedford English School, where some girls advanced to his Excellency's carriage and sang to him. The next stoppage was at the Ratnagiri School of Industry or Technical College, round which H. E. the Governor was conducted by Mr. Lewis, the Superintendent. his Excellency exhibited considerable interest in all he saw, and all present expressed admiration for the beautiful specimens of the boys' skill displayed in the showroom. The inlaid furniture was particularly handsome, and much ingenuity was displayed in the design of comfortable and handy chairs. They were specimens of much the same sort which gained the medal at the Poona Exhibition. In the class or drawing room his Excellency heard some songs and recitations in English and the Vernacular, and departed expressing to Mr. Lewis his admiration at the skill displayed by the students. After a brief visit to the Lunatic Asylum which stands on a hill beautifully wooded, yet fully exposed to the cool sea breeze, his Excellency drove to the Collector's bungalow, where he breakfasted, and rested during the heat of the day. During the morning his Excellency received the European officials and a number of native gentlemen. An audience was given to ex-King Theebaw, who was accompanied by Mr. Alban, in whose charge he is. The ex-King, who occupies a commodious bungalow on the hill, and has every comfort he wishes for, seemed to be enjoying excellent health. He told his Excellency he was perfectly satisfied with his lot, and liked staying at Ratnagiri. His Excellency the Governor had tiffin at the bungalow of Mr. Fitzmaurice the Judge, and the afternoon was spent driving about. He visited the High School, where some of the students recited to him some Sanskrit and Persian poetry, and gave a short exhibition of gymnastic exercises. The Leper Asylum was also visited during the course of the afternoon's outing. In the evening a dinner party was given at the Collector's bungalow in honour of his Excellency's visit to Ratnagiri. At half-past nine the company dispersed, and his Excellency and party having returned on board the Clive, the vessel was again under weigh, and shortly after ten she had resumed her voyage southwards.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS AT LANOWLI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me, to bring to the notice of the powers that be the serious inconvenience (to say the least of it) to which visitors, but more especially the residents, of that charming little station of Lanowli are subjected owing to the postal arrangements obtaining there. There is, I believe, but one delivery, and the time for closing the mail is fixed in a manner calculated to unsuit it to the residents, most of whom, being railway employes, are not masters of their own time, and cannot receive and reply to their letters, as those not so employed can do. This disadvantage assumes a greater magnitude in the case of urgent communications requiring immediate attention. I think it high time for the Lanowli people to bring their grievances to the notice of the proper authorities with the full hope of obtaining redress. My wife, for instance, has been often much put about owing to the non-receipt of my urgent letters calling for early action.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, April 5. J. G.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 31st March, 1891, compared with the statement of the 23rd March:—

LIABILITIES.	March 23. Rs.	A.	P.	March 31. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,85,56,053	8	3	2,01,59,164	0	11
Other Deposits, &c.	5,42,91,690	9	1	5,50,04,977	10	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	17,23,199	11	7	19,76,631	4	6
Sundries	24,56,480	4	5	24,56,376	3	9
Rs.	10,17,27,424	1	4	10,42,97,149	4	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	95,78,388	8	0	95,76,768	8	0
Other authorized Investments	73,92,380	4	0	73,92,380	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,01,26,372	4	7	99,90,169	14	11
Credits on do.	71,92,380	4	5	72,44,654	0	0
Bills discounted, &c.	2,45,42,580	9	9	2,49,92,428	3	8
Balances with other Banks	8,17,742	3	0	8,19,541	9	10
Bullion	10,61,517	4	2	10,63,922	10	5
Dead Stock	12,42,429	15	3	12,25,284	12	6
Stamps	12,438	3	4	12,157	8	4
Sundries	9,83,837	8	0	12,10,812	5	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,62,26,783	15	11	2,59,47,261	7	8
Do. at Branches	1,35,78,078	0	11	1,43,21,787	15	10
Rs.	10,17,27,424	1	4	10,42,97,149	4	1

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 31st March, 1891:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	48,933	Dec.
Do. at Branches	16,52,042	Inc.
Other Deposits	7,13,287	"
Post Bills	2,53,431	"
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	9,97,380	Inc.
Loans	1,36,202	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	52,274	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	4,49,837	"
Cash at Head Office	2,79,538	Dec.
Do. at Branches	12,43,710	Inc.

THE *Ardodnya Yoga*, the recent bathing festival, which brought together multitudes of Hindus from various parts of the country to cities on the banks of the Ganges, is said to have enriched the Eastern Bengal railways, which are said to have cleared a fabulous amount of rupees by the passenger traffic during the occasion.

DEATH OF SIR T. MADHAVA RAO.

A TELEGRAM from Madras announces that Sir T. Madhava Rao died at his residence at Mylapore at eleven o'clock on Saturday morning. He had long outlived his period of practical usefulness, and the contributions which in his later years he made to the discussions of questions of public interest scarcely led the younger generation to endorse the high opinion in which their fathers had held this erstwhile eminently capable man. They know him as the "Native Thinker," who now and again wrote scrappy little notes upon the events of the day and other things too much in the style of M. Prudhomme to carry weight with them. But herein he did himself scant justice, and once more an obituary notice must be made use of to demonstrate that good and great men are in danger of being misjudged by those who have known them only by their later life. Mr. Fawcett, who always weighed his words, and was the last man in the world to resort to misleading or extravagant parallels, once acclaimed Sir T. Madhava Rao as "the Turgot of India;" and to those who have studied Turgot's work in the Limousin, and who remember the important reforms that he carried out when he became Minister, it will appear that the compliment was at once appropriate and deserved. No argument in demonstration of the fitness of natives of India for high office in their own country was ever put forward without finding point and illustration in the career of this most excellent of men and most capable of administrators, though for accuracy's sake it should be pointed out that in the first of the great Native States with which Sir T. Madhava Rao was connected he was, by race and language, almost as much a stranger in a strange land as the men from over the sea to whom alone it is often sought to apply the name of foreigners.

For Tanjore Madhava Rao, who earned his knighthood in the service of the Travancore State, was a Brahman whose ancestor had gone from some Dekkhani village and taken service in one of the Mahratta armies which had swept down under the flag of the Peishwa upon Southern India, and his family had settled, when the time for settling had come, in the old city of Tanjore. He was born at Cumbakonum, in 1828, so that at the time of his death he was in his sixty-fourth year. His father, Runga Rao, and his uncle, Venkat Rao, were in succession Dewans of Travancore. He came on the scene too soon to get a University degree, though not too soon to drink freely at the fountain of Western education, for when the Madras University was incorporated in 1857 Madhava Rao had already been for some years engaged in the practical duties of life. His preceptor was Mr. E. B. Powell, C.S.I., the Principal of the Madras High School, which was one of the first-fruits of the liberal educational policy inaugurated by Lord Elphinstone in 1840. Mahadava Rao, indeed, was only one of a cluster of brilliant pupils who owed their careful training to Mr. Powell, and of whom India was destined to hear a good deal. We might, indeed, speak of that most successful educationist, who subsequently became Director of Public Education, as a maker of Dewans. Madhava Rao's brother, Raghonath Rao, whom we all remember as only the other day Dewan of Indore, was one of them; Mr. T. Rama Rao, the present Dewan of Travancore, was another; so too were Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, C.S.I., the Dewan of Mysore, and a predecessor of his, Mr. Srinigar Charlu. We may name as another famous pupil Mr. T. Gopal Rao, a brilliant mathematician, who became Professor of Mathematics at Cumbakonum College, once the "Cambridge of India," as it was called. Madhava Rao left the college after a six years' course with an excellent reputation for both character and intellectual capacity, his distinction being chiefly in mathematics and physics, in which he was said by Mr. Powell to have shown a proficiency which would have secured him an honourable position even at Cambridge. Mr. Powell gave practical confirmation to this high testimony by subsequently appointing him temporarily to his own Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the High School of Madras. The breadth of his culture has also been testified to by a former Resident of Travancore, who said that he had never met with a native of India who had obtained so thorough a mastery over the English language, or so full an appreciation of English views in regard to politics and political economy. His administration reports and official papers, as we saw when his transfer to Baroda brought him closely into view in this Presidency, confirmed the high compliments that so many competent witnesses had paid to his English literary acquirements. It only need be added here that the Universities of Bombay and of Madras recognized his great intellectual qualities and his devotion to learning by nominating him a Fellow.

We have shown Sir T. Madhava Rao's close connection with the official hierachy of Travancore. After being two years in the Accountant-General's Department at Madras he quitted British service in order to take charge of the sons of the Travancore Rajah. In 1853 he was transferred from this duty to the office of Dewan Peshkar, or Naib Dewan, as we should say in this part of India, at the same time holding independent charge of two districts in the administration of which he made marked improvement. He held this appointment from 1853 to 1858, and there are many things on record which show that he did excellent work. Amongst other testimony to his merit is a letter by Lord Harris, Governor of Madras—father of the present Governor of Bombay—who wrote in 1856, entirely approving of the measures the young Dewan Peshkar was introducing, which all appeared to be calculated to do much good. Briefly it may be stated that he detected and suppressed a long-standing system of salt frauds, put down dacoity, and increased the revenue. But this did not go far towards the regeneration of a State which was seriously in need of a reformer and reorganiser. Knowing Travancore as we now know it, in the first rank amongst the well-governed States of India, it is difficult to realize that when Mr. Madhava Rao entered the service of the Rajah it was conspicuous amongst the very worst. Lord Dalhousie had all but come to the conclusion that the cup of its offences was full, and it is possible that if he had stayed a year or two longer in India the fiat of annexation would have been launched against it. If Travancore owed its escape to anything beyond the change of policy towards the feudatory Princes which the coming of Lord Canning and the transfer of India to the Crown brought with them, it owed it to the "object lesson" in recovery and reform and reorganization which the young Dewan Peshkar was able to give the Rajah and the Paramount Power. Here we may quote the testimony to that episode in his Travancore work which was borne by a writer in the London *Times* when he left Baroda in 1882. "Within the short space of twelve months he effected a remarkable change. Travancore had been divided into a number of Talukdaris, in each of which the local landlord, supported by the police, and knowing that the Courts were accessible only to those with a golden key, had played the part of petty tyrant. The high-ways were infested by marauders, the revenue could not be collected with safety, and the condition of the people of Travancore was deplorable in the extreme. Madhava Rao devoted all his energies to the cure of all these evils in his own special district, and within the first year of his acceptance of office he had the satisfaction of knowing that he had in a great measure succeeded. The testimony of our Political Officer on this point was of a most encouraging nature. 'Here,' he wrote, 'is a man raised up, as it were, amid the anarchy and confusion of his country to save it from destruction.'" Only the man of whom this could be written would serve when at the close of 1857 or the beginning of 1858 it was found necessary to appoint a new Minister. In the higher post Madhava Rao showed all the good qualities which had distinguished his work in the lower, and in the extended field now open to him he did splendidly. No administrator had greater opportunity or more pressing claims upon his energy, and none ever responded to them with more loyalty and energy and skill. Travancore had a fiscal system which laid the maximum burden upon the people, and yielded the minimum return to the State. The Dewan at once set to work to reconstruct it in accordance with the principles of an enlightened economy, abolishing obstructive export duties, and reducing or abolishing import duties and transit charges which were little more than a burden on trade. Justice had been bought and sold, and his first care was to reorganize and purify the courts, making them accessible to all men, and giving security for the prompt, efficient, and honest administration of justice. His ideal, as stated in one of his reports, was "to provide for every subject, within a couple of hours' journey, the advantages of a doctor, a schoolmaster, a judge, a magistrate, a registering officer, and a postmaster. The various departments conceived are steadily progressing towards this consummation." Not long after these words were written the ideal had been realized, and a State whose shortcomings only a few years before brought it within imminent peril of annexation or something like it, stood as high in the regard of the British Government as any in the land. When Sir T. Madhava Rao—for he had been made a K.C.S.I., in 1866—retired from the Dewanate in 1872, he could be congratulated upon a completed work, whose great excellence will for all time stand worthily commemorated in these words, which we take from the report on the moral and material progress of India in 1871-72:—"The State of Travancore, in the extreme south of the Peninsula, with its revenue of half a million, is one of the best-governed parts of India, and the whole administration is admirably conducted. Sir T. Madhava Rao, K.C.S.I., who has now resigned the office of Dewan of Travancore, was an able statesman, and the present prosperity of the State is due, in a great measure to his judgment and integrity." The grant of a handsome pension from the Travancore Maharajah was not the only recognition which Sir Madhava Rao's great services now met with. He was offered a seat in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and it was only for private reasons that he was obliged to decline the honour.

The next succeeding period in Sir Madhava Rao's career was less eventful. Soon after his retirement from Travancore the Maharajah Tukoji Rao of Indore invited him to become his Dewan. The offer was tempting, for Holkar was one of the greatest of the Mahratta rulers, and there would seem to be a joining together of the severed thread of national history if the Mahratta statesman were to take service under so famous a chieftain of his own race. And so he went to Indore, his going there involving not only a change of person but a change in the form and spirit of the administration. Hitherto the Maharajah's rule had been strictly autocratic. "*L'etat c'etat lui*," for he was supreme in law-making, in justice, and in administration. When Sir Madhava Rao went there a more distributed responsibility was introduced, and no papers went up to the Maharajah without having been minuted upon by the chief of the department to which they belonged. The Dewan's new field of activity was, however, too narrow. Holkar, even with such a Minister as Sir Madhava Rao, could never bring himself to act in the spirit of the western constitutional maxim that "the king reigns but does not govern." Moreover Indore was not a State greatly in need of reforms, and so long as the existing organization worked honestly and smoothly no one looked to the Maharajah to work out the destiny of his State otherwise than in his own way. There was therefore very little for the Minister to do, and not much has to be put on the record of his brief career at Indore besides his successful endeavours to reconcile the Maharajah with Scindia, with whom he had had a long-standing feud. While he was there he was invited to go to England to give evience before the House of Commons Committee on Indian finance, but he was unable to accept the invitation. His term of service at Indore lasted from February 1873 to April 1875, when he entered upon the Ministry at Baroda which was so beneficial to the Gaekwar and the State.

At Baroda Sir Madhava Rao was called upon to re-enact, on a larger scale, and under an even heavier burden of responsibility, the labours and successes of his Travancore career nearly twenty years before. Mulharrao Gaekwar had been deported, after having brought his State as near to ruin as extravagance and wrong-doing and misgovernment could bring it. The finances had fallen into disorder, revenue farmers making enormous gains, and a venal and selfish order of officials favouring these people and enriching themselves at the cost of the State and its subjects. The new Minister, in his first Administration Report, wrote a telling paragraph on this subject, revealing the truth, as he said, in all its nakedness, for the edification of the young Gaekwar, and borrowing from Burke for that purpose those scathing words:—"It was an exchequer wherein extortion was the assessor, fraud the cashier, confusion the accountant, concealment the reporter, and oblivion the remembrancer." To rescue the finances from entanglement, to restore the State to solvency, and to introduce honesty and regularity into the financial administration, was Sir Madhava Rao's first task. It was an arduous task, but even in the first year great progress was made with it. Various and complicated pecuniary claims pending against some of the leading members of Mulharrao's administration were got rid of by summary compromises. There were claimants to the Baroda *gadi*, whose ambition and discontent had to be quieted by relieving them of heavy accumulated debts, by making liberal provision for their maintenance, and by treating them with every consideration. A large number of the ex-Maharaja's dependants who had lavish grants conferred on them during the past *regime*, were to be deprived of their unmerited allowances, and yet kept content. Consolation was therefore afforded them by means of cash grants, and a moderate subsistence was in addition granted to them on condition of good behaviour. There were again the complaints of native bankers, who, under the old order of things, were entrusted with the management of public funds for the Sirkar. The services of several of these had been dispensed with by the ex-Maharaja, and their allowances discontinued, and the bankers prayed the Minister for the restoration of these allowances. Some of them also asking for the restoration of private property which the ex-Gaekwar had confiscated. The settlement of these complaints was by no means an easy task, but Sir Madava Rao was equal to it. No less difficult than this was the amicable settlement of the complaints of jewellers, who represented that jewels, sent on inspection had not been purchased or returned by the ex-Gaekwar but were needlessly detained. There were great bankers praying for the adjustment of their accounts with the Sirkar, extending over many years involving many lakhs of rupees, and embracing some very intricate transactions. Application poured in for the payment of arrears, from one to four or five years, of all sorts of allowances, pensionary, compensatory, compassionate, charitable, religious, &c., &c. In deciding those applications the Minister had to make his way through scattered and uncertain data. In many instances, as the circumstances would not brook delay, he was obliged to lay down rough bases of settlements and order payments with reference thereto pending a closer scrutiny at leisure. Next, the allowances of some of the near relatives of the ex-Gaekwar had to be settled or readjusted; some private claims advanced by the ex-Gaekwar had to be investigated and decided. The claims of the members of the late Maharajah Khanderao's family who had fallen under the displeasure of Mulharrao, and who have consequently suffered loss of allowances, had to be considered and decided. Beside the vast number of claims on the Sirkar as indicated above, there were cases of the nature of private suits, the complaint often being that the ex-Gaekwar misdecided the suit, or that he unjustly abrogated a just previous decision of his predecessor and so forth. The disputes between the Sirdars and their bankers added fresh difficulties. Amid such and so many almost overwhelming difficulties, the Minister had to make his way in forming a well-regulated system of administration. He had the good sense to recognize that prosperity and good order could not be got in a day, and to form moderate expectations as to the capacity of the State to undergo large and immediate reform and reorganization. "We have resisted the temptation," he said, "to enter upon an ambitions course of legislation. It would be premature to make and promulgate regular and rigid laws. A simple population must be unable to understand, and therefore unable to act up to minute, elaborate, and intricate provisions. What they desire is substantial justice. What they dislike is a system of technicalities, the object of which is not apparent to their rough intelligence, and the action of which they conceive to be only the defeat or the denial of justice." Accordingly the programme of the new administration was simple and modest. The Minister desired, he said, to maintain public order and tranquillity; to redress the evils of past maladministration; to establish machinery for the proper administration of justice, and a police commensurate with the extent of the country; to promote education; to provide suitable medical agencies; to reduce taxation and enforce economy in expenditure; and permanently to keep the expenditure fairly below the receipts, so that a surplus may become available as a provision for adverse seasons and available also for further administrative improvements.

We have seen how the more urgent of these purposes were realized; others were realized with gratifying promptitude. As the year passed by the new order of things was approving itself more and more to the people, and all special measures for the preservation of the peace were enabled to be withdrawn during the Minister's first year of office.

The administration of justice, which was generally neglected in the State, and consigned to a very subordinate place in the list of public duties, was allotted the position and importance to which it is entitled according to modern ideas. Sir Madhava Rao, Brahman though he was, had the courage to revive the punishment of death in clear cases of deliberate murder. For some years past capital punishment had been abolished, with the result that murders had decidedly increased in number, but its revival, the Minister was soon able to report, had a most salutary deterrent effect. Besides this the police were reorganized; the Public Works Department had ampler resources placed at its disposal, and every branch of the administration was started upon a new and a better course. The land revenue system was put upon a sound basis, the ryotwary being substituted for the farming system and all its vexatious and extortionate incidents. We cannot go farther into the record of what he did for the evolution of order out of disorder, but this was the triangle within which the financial lines of his policy were laid out: "(1.) To simplify and purify the taxation of the country, and so to fix it that it may last unaltered for a good period of years. (2.) To fix scales of expenditure for several departments of the State, so that the limits thus imposed may continue unchanged, also for a considerable term of years. (3.) To insure in ordinary years a fair surplus over expenditure, so that the surplus may accommodate and be available in bad seasons, or be available to meet extraordinary demands." In his administration report for 1879-80 Sir T. Madhava Rao was able to look back upon the past unstrum, and to draw these conclusions from the retrospect:—

"It would be false modesty to disguise the fact that, during these five years, our work has been exceedingly heavy and trying for the fact accounts for our visible delays and deficiencies. It is not simply that we have had to carry on ordinary current business. We have had to investigate and decide a multitude of matters inherited by us, which, in numbers and complexity, are probably unsurpassed in any Native State. We have had to organize the very machinery of Government. We have had to carefully consider and carry out vital reforms. We have had to bring under control a vast expenditure in its dark and intricate ramifications. We have had to rectify our relations with our numerous and diversified neighbours. In this respect, grave and embarrassing aberrations from sound principles had, in the course of time and neglect, sprung up, and their correction presented peculiar difficulties. We have had to bring them to the notice of the authorities concerned, to explain, to discuss, to convince, and sometimes to respectfully expostulate. The extra strain thus caused has, however, now begun sensibly to diminish, and it is therefore hoped that we shall be increasingly enabled to devote our time and energies to the development of internal improvements. It must be frankly admitted that there is still abundant scope for our exertions in this direction. All we claim to have done is, that we have fulfilled the primary obligations of a civilized Government."

The men who have come after him in Baroda have been good administrators. To Kazi Shahabudin, Sir Madhava Rao's immediate successor, and if the distinction may be made, in an even greater degree to Mr. Luximon Juggonath, who came after, and to the present Minister, Dewan Manibhai Jasbhai, Baroda owes much. But they would be the first to acknowledge how large a part of the success they have achieved as administrators is due to the foundation that the statesman hand of Madhava Rao laid down for them to build upon. When he retired from the head of the administration in 1882, soon after the installation of the Gaekwar, he left behind an enduring foundation of administration, laid down upon wise lines, as well as an example of rectitude and of devotion to duty, which will long serve as one of the most valuable traditions in the State. What Stein was to Prussia, and the great Sir Salar Jung was to Hyderabad, Sir Madhava Rao was to Baroda, and Prince and people in that State have equal reason to cherish his name and work in their grateful remembrance.

As we have implied, his years of retirement have not been conspicuously productive. He has kept the public in mind of him by occasional appearances in the press and on the platform. He once thought and spoke approvingly of the Congress; but like some other of his countrymen he lived to modify his opinions regarding that institution. He had definite views on social reform, preferring, as was said for him, "preservation and rectification" to "destruction and substitution;" but at the same time having no objection to legislative interference for such a purpose as discouraging too early marriage. But Sir Madhava Row has not powerfully influenced opinion in these matters, and his contributions to the discussion, of his time, political and social, have not been conspicuous amongst his activities.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From 24th to 30th March.)

EXPORTS.

S. s. Karagola, (Bombay)—182 bales cotton, 1,307 cwts rapeseed, 132 cwts wheat, 629 corges skin, 374 cwts cotton unpressed, and 66 cwts wool unpressed.

S. s. Ebro, (Hull)—44,122 cwts wheat, 1,163 cwts jowaree, and 148 cwts rice.

S. s. Kaparthala, (Bombay)—841 cwts rapeseed, 143 cwts wheat, 683 corges skins, 412 cwts cotton unpressed, and 84 cwts wool unpressed.

S. s. Cambria, (Hull)—59,844 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

S. s. Niagara, (Liverpool)—2,118 pieces white goods, 2,152 pieces prints, and 637,962 gallons kerosine oil.

S. s. Lycia, (Liverpool—750 pieces white goods, and 148 pieces pruits.

S. s. Trifels, (Hamburg)—3,185 cwts iron bars, &c, and 12,715 cwts steel.

S. s. Kolpino, (London)—475 pieces grey goods, 2,438 pieces white goods and 2,704 pieces prints.

S. s. Ebro, (Hull *via* Bombay)—47,500 lbs grey yarns, 607 cwts iron bars, &c, and 514 cwts steel.

S. s. Karagola, (Bombay)—31,544 pieces grey goods, 43,709 pieces white goods, 18,703 pieces prints, 18,300 lbs grey yarns, 16,000 lbs Turkey Red and dyed yarns, 75 cwts iron bars, &c, 118 cwts copper, and 78 cwts yellow metal.

S. s. Sandfield, (Londod via Bombay)—2,250 cwts iron bars &c, and 5,715 cwts steel.

S. s. Drummond, (Glasgow)—4,420 pieces grey goods, 16,279 pieces prints, 67,735 lbs Turkey Red and wyed yarns, 7,060 cwts Iron bars &c, 943 cwts steel, and 168 cwts spelter.

S. s. Kapurthala, (Bombay)—14,796 pieces grey goods, 14,255 pieces white goods, 20,556 prints, 600 lbs grey, yarns, and 86 cwts copper.

S. s. Kangra, (London)—1,122 pieces prints, 1,011 cwts Iron bars, &c, and 3,000 cwts steel.

S. s. Prulia, (Bombay)—1,815 pieces grey goods, 1,093 pieces white goods, 536 pieces prints and 4,000 lbs grey yarns.

S. s. Rufford Hall, (Liverpool)—21,797 pieces grey goods, 2,732 pieces white goods, 1,075 pieces prints, 292 cwts steel, 501 cwts copper and 3,980 tons coal.

S. s. Karagola, (Bombay)—6,680 pieces grey goods, 1,375 pieces white goods, 127 pieces prints. 6,000 lbs grey yarns, 2,100 lbs Turkey red and dyed yarns, and 15 cwts copper.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday Zalloo Nandal, a Bania, was committed by Mr C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to undergo his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on no less than eight charges of fabrications and forgeries. The hearing of this case in the Presidency Courts has been a protracted one, and during the proceedings the complainants Cassidas Ghella and Mathoodas Toolsidas were represented by counsel whilst the prisoner conducted his own case. The Magistrate considered that a *prima facie* case had been made out against the prisoner whom he committed for trial. When appealed to by the Court as to whether he desired to produce any witnesses Zalloo Nandal put in a list of no less than thirty-two persons to be subpœnaed through the Clerk of the Crown on behalf of his defence with a vast amount of documentary evidence of proceedings conducted in the Mofussil. The names of this roll of witnesses comprised magistrates, munsifs, subordinate judges or their clerks, vakils, chief constables, a stamp vendor, judges and district collectors, a bailiff, a translator of the High Court, and a Brahmin and three or four native bankers. He also put in thirteen Guzerathi documents for translation. The charges framed against the prisoner were:—(1) That he on or about April 27, 1889, at Bombay, did fabricate false evidence by making a Guzerathi agreement of reference, dated March 23, 1889, purporting to be made by one Kasidas Ghela, Mathuradas Tulsidas and himself giving authority to one Runchordas Bhicabhoy and one Pandia Tricumram Jivaram to decide a certain suit or matters in dispute between the parties intending that such false documents should appear in evidence in a judicial proceeding, and that the documents should cause any person who in such proceeding might have to form an opinion on the evidence to entertain an erroneous opinion touching the fact of such reference and that he (the prisoner) thereby committed an offence under section 193 of the I. P. C.; (2) that he on or about the 1st July, 1889, at Bombay, did corruptly and knowingly use the false and fabricated document as genuine evidence at the hearing of the suit No. 227 of 1889, in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in which he was the plaintiff, and the said Kasidas and Mathuradas were defendants, tried before the Hon'ble Mr. Parsons, thereby committing an offence punishable under sections 196 and 193 of the I. P. C.; (3) that he on or about the 27th April, 1889, at Bombay, did fabricate false evidence by making a Guzerathi award, dated April 5, 1889, purporting to be made by Rachordas Bhikabai and Paudia Tricumram Jivaram, deciding amongst other things that Maturadas Tulsidas should pay Rs. 11,362 to him (the prisoner) and that Casidas Ghella should pay Rs. 25,546, intending that such false document should appear in a judicial proceeding and influence the judge trying it in the formation of his opinion, thereby committing an offence contrary to section 193 of the I. P. C.; (4) that he, on or about the 1st July, 1889, at Bombay did corruptly use as genuine the said document mentioned in the last count at the hearing of the suit No. 227 of 1889, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons, contrary to sections 196 and 193 of the I. P. C.; (5) that he, on or about the 27th April, 1889, at Bombay, did forge a certain document, namely, a Guzerathi agreement of reference, dated March 23, 1889, purporting to be made by Cassidas Mathuradas, and yourself giving authority to Ranchordass and Pandya Tricumram to decide certain matters in dispute between the parties, and thereby committing an offence under section 465 of I. P. C.; (6) that he, on or about July 1 1889, at Bombay, fraudulently and dishonestly did use the said forged document, thereby committing an offence under sections 465 and 471 of the I. P. C.; (7) that he, on or about April 27, 1889, did forge certain documents purporting to give authority to a certain person to receive, and to a certain person to deliver, certain money, namely, a certain Guzerati award dated April 5, 1889, thereby committing an offence punishable under section 467 of the I. P. C.; 8 and lastly that he, on or about April 25, 1888, at Bombay, fraudulently and dishonestly did use knowingly the said forged Guzerathi award thereby commiting an offence under sections 467 and 471 of the I. P. C.

Mr. Dyabhoy, solicitor, High Court, filed the information in this case on benalf on the complainants Cassidas, Ghela, and Mathuradas, on December 16, 1890. It stated that the accused filed a suit No. 227 of 1889 in the Bombay High Court on May 2, 1889, praying for a decree against Cassidas and Mathuradas for Rs. 25,546 and Rs. 11,352 respectively, with interest at the rate of six annas per cent. *per mensem*, from April 5, and for possession of two houses at Pandoli, and one at Petlad, in the Gaekwar's territory. The plaint filed by the accused further stated that Bai Achrat, widow of Rancho Ramdas, died intestate on Oct. 17, 1889, having considerable moveable and immoveable properties to which he (the accused) had obtained a certificate of heirship from the District Court of Ahmedabad. He also stated therein that an award had been made in his favour by Ranchore Bhika and Pandya Tricumram Jivaram, dated April 5, 1889, on the strength of a Guzerathi agreement, dated March 23, 1889, by which the matters in dispute between the parties had been referred to their arbitration. On May 6, 1889, the accused caused a Sheriff's Bailiff to serve a writ of summons issued in the High Court Suit upon two persons who must have fraudulently represented themselves as the complainants who were of course made the defendants in the High Court Suit. These two persons signed the respective names of the complainants, Cassidas and Mathuradas, duly acknowledging the receipt of summons. By virtue of the forged acknowledgements the accused obtained against the complainants a decree in his favour from the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons on July 1, 1889. On November 1, following one of the complainants, Mathuradas received at Pandoli a packet through the book post written in pencil. He was surprised to find in it the duplicate copy of the writ of summons in the High Court case. The next day, that is November 2, 1889, the accused attached through the First Class Sub-Judge's Court at Ahmedabad, in execution *ex-parte* decree the complainants' moveable and immovable properties in Pandoli, turning out their respective families. Immediately afterwards the complainants came to Bombay and instructed their solicitors, Messrs. Tyabji and Dyabhai, to take steps to have *ex-parte* decree set aside. A rule nisi was obtained on November 16, calling upon the accused to show cause why the decree should not be set aside and why execution not stayed, and an interim stayum of execution was granted by the High Court until the decision of the rule. The grounds of the rule were that the submission paper of March 23 had not been signed by the complainant, that the judgment of the Apellate Court in consequence of which that document was alleged to have been executed was entirely in favour of the complainants; that they had no institution of the High Court suit by the accused, that the complainants had never before been in Bombay, and therefore could not have signed the alleged will of summons, and that their signatures had been fabricated, fifteen affidavits in support and nine against the rule were made by the complainants and the accused respectively. The role was argued before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons on the 12th September, 1890, when his Lordship making the rule absolute set as on the *ex-parte* decree. Although due notice was given, the accused did not appear either in person or by counsel to show cause against the rule. A written statement to the High Court Suit was then filed on the 26th September by the complainants denying their obligations in any wise to the accuser. The suit was then re-heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, on the 8th December, 1890, when it was dismissed with costs, the Court rejecting the accused's application for postpouement. On the 9th December, 1890, an application by affidavit was made to the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang for prosecution of the accused and his witnesses when they were referred by the learned judge to his colleague the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons. Consequently the motion was made before the latter judge on the next day by Mr. Lang, on behalf of the complainants for the prosecution of the accused and his eight witnesses Rancho Bhicca, Pandya Tricumram, Jeevram Namabhai Jetha, Parekh Vallabhai, Runchord Assamethoo, Moteeram Rewshunker, Bhagwandas Balgovindass, and Kirpashanker Ambashankar for perjury and forgery. The sanction for prosecution however was given against the accused only, while notices were ordered to be served upon the witnesses calling upon them to show cause why sanction for prosecution should not be given against them. In virtue of the above sanction, dated the 13th December, 1890, a warrant was ordered to be issued against the accused by the chief Presidency Magistrate on the 16th of the same month, but as the accused was found to have fled to Petlad, a town subject to the Gaekwar's jurisdiction the issue was stayed until such time as he would return to British territory. The accused returned in the early part of January, 1891, when, on receipt of a letter, dated the 7th of that month from Messrs. Tyabji and Dayabhai, solicitors for the complainants, the warrant was obtained and executed on the 9th following.

The prisoner was committed into custody the Magistrate intimating to him that he had no power to enlarge him on bail on the charge of forgery, but that he (the accused) could make an application for bail in the High Court.

"IT is never too late to repent." Have you never used SAPOLIO? Try it at once. Sapolio is a solid cake of Scouring Soap used for cleaning purposes.—Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

THE COURT.

The Queen held a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace on Friday last. Subsequently her Majesty drove to Hyde Park. The Queen also drove out on Saturday, and in the afternoon returned to Windsor Castle.

The company of the Garrick Theatre on Tuesday performed at Windsor Castle two short pieces in the presence of the Queen, members of the Royal Family, and a number of ladies and gentlemen invited by her Majesty.

The Queen held an Investiture at Windsor on Wednesday, when a number of

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. NUSSERWANJEE MANOCJEE PETIT, younger brother of Sir Dinshaw Manocjee Petit, Bart., has added another to the munificent benefactions he has made in the past few years, amounting in the aggregate to the princely sum of about ten lakhs of rupees. Some time ago he contributed Rs. 20,000 to the Charitable Dispensary at Khetwady; but this amount being recently found to be insufficient, he has come forward to add Rs. 50,000 to it, so as to make the dispensary a real blessing to the residents of the locality.

A FALLING off in the passenger traffic was responsible for a drop of some fifty thousand rupees in the earnings of the North-Western Railway last week. The receipts for the year ended last Saturday show a total decrease as compared with the preceding year of some seventeen lakhs.

Mr. SPEDDING has arrived in Lahore, charged by Sir Lepel Griffin on behalf of the Rothschilds, with the negotiations for the Kashmir Railway. The negotiations will be carried on through the Foreign Office: and it is stated that the Rothschilds are perfectly willing to advance the money if terms can be arranged. Mr. Spedding leaves at once for Kashmir.

BHOLA (KACHI) of the village of Mukraudnagar, within the jurisdiction of the Sorai Miran Police Station in the Farukhabad district, left his house in company with his wife, Mussamat Sitabo, aged fifteen years. After an absence of eight days, the husband returned; but not the wife. Suspicion accordingly fell upon the husband Bhola, who has been arrested. At first when questioned by the police his statements were vague and contradictory, but the accused eventually confessed that he had murdered his wife in a fit of anger because she would not cook his food properly. The body which had been thrown into the Ganges has not been found. There is, however, ample proof of the guilt of the accused, and he has been committed to the Sessions Court for trial.

DURING the performance of the pantomime *Nero* at the Paris Hippodrome on the 9th, in which tame lions are introduced, one of the latter refused to return to its cage. Seeth, the keeper of the lions, attempted to coerce the refractory beast with a steel-pointed stick, but the weapon was struck from his hands. The lion then turned upon the keeper and fastened its teeth in the leg of the latter. Seeth shouted for help, and his assistants attempted to drive off the lion with javelins and spears. Finally the enraged brute let go and slunk into its cage. Seeth was taken into the manager's room, and doctors were sent for. The latter pronounced the keeper's condition to be serious.

MR. EDWARD Bulwer Lytton Dickens, M. P. for Wilcannia, New South Wales, is about to retire from public life, disappointed and disgusted. "Beyond a personal friendship with Sir Henry Parkes, which membership of the House happened to develop, I consider myself," he says, "out of pocket, out of brains, out of health, and out of temper by the pursuit of political glory." Surely no severer indictment has ever been brought against parliamentary life than this frank confession from young Dickens, which recalls to mind the disdainful reply that his father, Charles Dickens, made to the invitation to come forward for Finsbury.

COLONEL RICHARD HIPPISLEY BINGHAM, who had seen considerable service in India, and for many years commanded the Dorsetshire Regiment of Militia, has just died at Dorchester. The deceased, who relinquished the command of the militia some years since, was between 80 and 90 years of age. He was a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy Lieutenant for Dorsetshire.

IN the case in which Khetter Chunder Mitter charged Inspector Surruth Chunder Bose and Constable Taylor, of the Reserve Police Force, with wrongful arrest, assault, &c., and the cross-case of the Rev. K. S. Macdonald against Khetter Chunder Mitter, for trespassing into the General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta, and creating a disturbance by interrupting the proceedings, Mr. Hume, Government Solicitor, on behalf of Inspector Surruth Chunder Bose, asked the Magistrate if the two cases arising out of the same occurrence would be taken together or separately. His Worship replied that the cases would not be heard together, but he would take them up one after the other, and no final order would be passed till both cases were concluded. Mr. Hume, who appeared with Mr. J. K. Bose, vakil, next asked that both cases be allowed to stand over to some other day in order that counsel might be instructed. Owing to the Easter holidays counsel were away, and could not be engaged for the 31st ultimo. Mr. Cranenburgh, representing the other side, objected to an adjournment as his client was quite prepared to go on with the case, Messrs. Jackson and Garth having been engaged. The case had been specially fixed on the application of the Inspector, and his client would be put to considerable expense and inconvenience if the matter was not gone into to-day. His Worship eventually adjourned the cases.

THE eminent Slav philologist, Dr. Franz von Miklosich, has died at Vienna, at the age of seventy-five years. The world of letters loses in the deceased one of its most gifted *savants*, while linguistic science is the poorer for a scholar widely acknowledged to be one of its most briliant representatives. Miklosich, a native of Styria, was appointed, as far back as 1837, Professor of Philosophy to the University of Gratz, but was subsequently called to Vienna, where, in 1848, he filled the chair for the Slav language. Miklosich, on whom a Privy Councillorship was conferred, became a life member of the Upper House, and honorary member of several native and foreign scientific bodies.

THE rainfall in the State of Mississippi during the week the mail left was almost unprecedented. The Big Black River, which is higher than it has ever been before, is still rising, and all the bridges but one have been carried away by the swollen current. The lines of the Illinois Central Railway have been lifted bodily from their bed and deposited in ditches for miles on either side of Pickens. A cyclone occurred on the 7th, causing some loss of life and considerable destruction of property in Madison county. The storm then passed over Attala county, blowing down some houses near Neupert and killing four negroes. Similar reports have been received of floods and damage to railways in other parts of the State.

IN connection with the position of Calcutta as a trading port, writes the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, it seems impossible, for natural reasons, that it can permanently hold its own against Bombay. It is 1,700 miles further from Europe and the delay in the Hooghly is often equivalent to 700 miles more. The pilotage and moorage expenses are three times as high as at Bombay, the risks are greater, and it has been hinted that the port dues, which were abolished some years ago, may be reimposed. Under these circumstances it is manifestly impossible that the trade of Calcutta can improve unless some compensating advantages can be secured. This takes connection with the coalfields important. If Calcutta could get coal down at reasonable rates it might become a coaling port, which would have a great effect in cheapening transit rates to and from Europe. Great dissatisfaction is felt that the East Indian Railway will make no concession in this matter, and this is one reason why the prospect of the competing line to Benares is mentioned. At best, however, it is by no means clear that Indian coal can be on sale at Calcutta in quantities and at prices which will be satisfactory to shipowners and captains.

THE Spectator wonders what the late Sir G. Cornewall Lewis or Mr. Thoms would have said of Ann Telford (her maiden name being Ann Charters) the old lady who lately died at Maryport aged 111 years. She was born in 1780, nine years before the taking of the Bastille, at Torpenhow, in Cumberland, and was married in 1809, the year of Mr. Gladstone's birth, and we are told that the parish registers give perfectly explicit evidence as to her age. Her eldest son, who was born in 1810, died two years before her. Mrs. Telford's faculties were said to be perfectly clear to the last. Another such life, slightly overlapping hers would take us back to the accession of James II.

SQUAD COMPETITION OF THE B. V. RIFLES FOR THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

THE long expected Squad Competition of eight files from the companies of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps for two silver cups presented by His Excellency Lord Harris, took place on Saturday afternoon on the general parade ground in front of the Bombay Gymkhana. It will be remembered that when Lieutenant-Colonel, the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Commandant, addressed the corps on the Cooperage on the opening of the drill season just closed, he informed them that it was the intention of his Excellency Lord Harris, who was elected as honorary Colonel of the Corps immediately after his arrival in Bombay, to present a cup to each squad of the adult and cadet companies that would acquit itself the best in drill. The prizes offered were a sufficient stimulus and since the opening of the past drill season select members of each company of the requisite number have been continuously on the Maidan at early morning and on moonlight nights giving their leisure hours to drill. An hour previous to the event on Saturday afternoon the smart company under the Captain Baird were practising their movements with a precision and steadiness that foretold success when before the scrutinizing eye of the adjudicating officer. Precisely at half past four the competition was opened, Colonel Scott, of the 5th Bombay Infantry being the adjudicating officer, while Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Captain Leatham, the adjutant, and Major Acworth, were also in attendance. A large number of spectators were attracted by the event. H. E. the Governor being on tour, he was therefore unable to be present. Four adult and two cadet companies entered for the competition and drew lots as to their order of competing. The first company to appear was the C, under Captain Place. Whilst marching out there seemed to be a general unsteadiness amongst the men, whose movements in the manual and firing exercises were perceptibly slow. They exhibited a certain amount of nervousness throughout that obviously influenced the precision of their exercises. Their trailing arms by sections, forming fours, advancing in fours and front form could not be considered smart performances, as was witnessed in the A and D companies. After being marched off the ground their position was taken up by the A company under the command of their popular Captain Baird. The military bearing of his men, their good physique, and their measured tread when marching up to undergo the stiff ordeal, sufficiently demonstrated that they possessed that elf-confidence that would overcome all obstacles. From the very comencement their movements and exercises were marked with a precision and correctness that won the admiration of both officers and spectators. They especially shone in their manual and firing exercises, which was a beautiful performance and went like clock-work. There was only one movement that was a little under the mark and that was at the "halt into line, left form." But for this for which one point was deducted, they would have bore away the palm. Next in succession came the D Company, under Captain Nicholson. It was generally considered that the competition would be a very close one between this and Captain Baird's Company. So it proved to be, for their performances throughout were on a par with their predecessors. Their Captain, however, made a very simple mistake in advancing in fours from the right and at the half front-form squad where two points were lost by not advancing. Lieutenant Smith with the G Company were very good in their executions throughout considering the short time that has elapsed since the formation of the Municipal Company. The competition in the Cadet Companies lay between the Squads of the Cathedral High school I. Company, and St. Mary's College L. Company. The squad of the L. Company was a smart body of cadet who went through their drill with splendid precision and were as firm as a rock in their movements throughout. The only error committed was owing to the left guide when advancing in fours from the right who got on the left of the rear section in fours instead of remaining in the rear. Their marching was steady and in their manual and firing exercises, the movements of their arms were uniform. They were generally admired and were awarded the fine score of 89 points one short of a possible. The I. company, seemed a trifle uncertain and secured second honors with 84 points. Colonel Scott could not fail to admire the cleanliness of the men's facings, arms and accoutrements.

As the results will show Captain Baird's Company have carried off one cup while the L. Company, comprised of the students of St. Mary's College bore of the other with the same number of points.

The following are the rules and number of points obtained:—

RULES OF HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRIS.

I. The competition will take place between squads of eight files, one officer and four non-commissioned officers, all of whom must belong to the company, only one squad to be sent from each company. There being two cups the volunteer companies will compete together and the cadets compete together. The competition will take place at the end of the Drill Season probably on the morning of the inspection.

II. If a company wins the cup three years in succession, the cup becomes the property of that company.

III. The order in which the companies will compete will be drawn for immediately before the competition.

IV. Points will be given for the following:—

I. Inspecting and proving.
A. 1st. Precision of movements. 2nd. Smartness and correctness of dress. 3rd. Cleanliness of arms and accoutrements.
B. At the htalt into line left form.
C. Manual and Firing exercises.
D. Column to the right.
E. Advance in fours from the right and front form squad.
F. Advance in fours from the left and form squad to the left.

ADULT COMPANIES.

A Company.

Inspecting and proving	10
Smartness and Correctness of Dress	10
Cleanliness of arms and accoutrements	10
"At the halt into line left form"	9
Manual and firing exercisds	10
Column to the right	10
Advance in fours from the right and front form squad at the halt	10
Advance in fours from the left and form squad to the left	10
Precision of movements	10
Total	89

C Company.

Inspecting and proving	8
Smartness and correctness of dress	10
Cleaniness of arms and accoutrements	9
"At the halt into line left form"	9
Manual and firing exercises	9
Column to right	10
Advance in fours from the right and front form squad at the halt	6
Advance in fours from the left and form squad to the left	9
Precision of movements	8-50
Total	78-50

D Company.

Inspecting and proving	10
Smartness and correctness of dress	10
Cleanliness of arms and accoutrements	10
"At the halt into left form"	10
Manual and and firing exercise	10
Column to the right	10
Advance in fours from the right and front form squad at the halt	8
Advance in fours from the left and form squad to the left	10
Precision and movements	10
Total	88

G Company.

Inspecting and proving	10
Smartness and correctness of drills	10
Cleanliness of arms and accoutrements	10
"At the halt into line left form"	9
Manual and firing Exercise	8
Column to the right	9
Advance in fours from the right and front form squad at the halt	10
Advance in fours from the left and form squad to the left	10
Precision of movements	8-50
Total	84-50

CADET COMPANIES.

I Company.

Inspecting and proving	10
Smartness and correctness of dress	10
Cleanliness of arms and accoutrements	10
"At the halt into line left form"	9
Manual and firing exercises	10
Column to the right	9
Advance in fours from the right and front form squad at the half	8
Advance in fours from the left and form squad to the left	9
Precision of movements	9
Total	84

L Company.

Inspecting and proving	10
Smartness and correctness of dress	10
Cleanliness of arms and accoutrements	10
"At the halt into line left form"	10
Manual and firing exercises	10
Column to the right	10
Advance in fours from the right and front form squad at the halt	9
Advance in fours from the left and form squad to the left	10
Precision of movements	10
Total	89

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N, Co's steam-ship Palamcotta, Captain T P Nailer, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon and Moulmein via Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steam-ship Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain H R Burleigh, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain Thomas Hughes, cleared on Saturday last for Aden and Mussowa, with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Taif, 878 tons, Captain James Hannah arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a large general cargo and 35 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Cassum Joosubi

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 958 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Friday evening last from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo, Mrs Rich, and 11 soldiers as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Baghdad, 809 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieutenant Barratt, Mr W A Bellew, Miss Tul, Mr R Meade, Mr Ebrahim bin Abdoola, Mr Mahomed and Son, Mr Alli bin Abdoola, Mr Syed Allivee and two others, and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Assyria, 970 tons, Captain J H Houstoun, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 10 chests opium, and the following passengers:—Mr E Adumjee and friend, 1 native officer, 1 Hospital Assistant, Mr Cunningham, Lieutenant Baker, Lieutenant Walker, Colonel Merriman, Mrs Davidson and child, Mrs and Miss Sullivan, Mrs Gething, 25 men of Marine Battn, 5 men of R A, 23 prisoners, and 164 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Grodno	1090	Wood	A	F Muir & Co
" C.Mcgregor.	1926	Miller	B	F Muir & Co
" H. Bolckow..	639	Hughes	C	B and Persia S N Co
" Wai	..	.....	L	Shepherd & Co
" La Bourdonnais	1274	Schmitz	O	M Maritimes Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Rome	2720	Browne	1	P & O S N Co
" Penpol	1284	Geach	2	W&A Graham & Co
" Bormida	1499	Gavazzo	4	F Bozzoni
" Nizam	1615	Crewe	6	P & O Co
" Hajeen	1780	Crawford	8	K Nixon & Co
" Idar	2595	Hughes	10	E Bates & Co
" Eden Hall	2273	Jones	13	E Bates & Co
" Pemba	986	Houstoun	15	B I S N Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Assyria s	Houstoun	Busreh, March 21.
5	Taif (s)	Hannah	Karachi, April 2.
	Charters Tower (s)	Purse	New Castle, March 6

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Aska (s)	Kennedy	Karachi, &c.
	Cope Colonna (s)	Starkey	Trieste, &c.
	Siam (s)	Nantes	Aden.
	Palamcotta s	Nailer	Rangoon, &c.
	Nizam s	Burleigh	Calcutta, &c.
5	Baghdad s	Whitehead	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Henry Bolckow, Captain Hughes, obtained her port clearance on Saturday for Aden and Mussowa.

The follwing vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Iran, for Antwerp.
" Tuna for Aden Mussowa.

CALCUTTA.

March. ARRIVALS.
31 Maharaja s ..... Wright ..... Rangoon, March 28.
Rockcliff's ..... Donovan .. Ronack Dock Feb. 24.
April.
1 Goa s ..... Windebank .. Moulmein, March 24.
Arratoon Apcar ..... Spence ..... Hongkong, March 17.
Henzada s ..... Brown ..... London, Feb. 19.
Pachumba s ..... Lovell ..... Rangoon, March 24.
DEPARTURES.
March 31.—Steamers Chilka, Mecca, Mombassa and Roma, and ship Morna.
April 1.—Steamers Khiva, Booldana and Chanda, and ship Barcore.

MADRAS.

April. ARRIVALS.
3 Mombassa s ..... Calcutta.
Baroda s ..... Hamburg.
Mayo s ..... Rangoon.
April. DEPARTURES.
2 Clan Maclean s ..... London.

KURRACHEE.

March. ARRIVALS.
24 Aska s ..... Jacob ..... Bombay via C Cost.
25 Kilwa s ..... Major ..... Bombay.
28 Kapurthala s .... Rothwell .... do.
Arabia s .... Gumblett .... do.
30 Karagola s ..... Tice ..... Bombay via C Coast.
31 Labourdonnais .. Schmitz .... Aden.
Kistna s ..... Simpson .... Bombay.
Assyria s ..... Houstoun .. Persian Gulf.
March DEPARTURES.
25 Aska s ..... Jacob ..... Bombay via C Coast.
26 Baghdad s ..... Whitehead .. Bombay.
Siggon s ..... Olsen ..... Hull.
28 Kapurthala ..... Rothwell .... Bombay via C Coast
29 Arabia s ..... Gumblett .. Persian Gulf.
Rufford Hall ..... Millard .... Marseilles & Liverpool.
31 Labourdonnais... Schmitz .... Bombay.
April
1 Karagola s ..... Tice ..... Bombay via C Coast.
VESSEL IN HARBOUR.
Steamer Taif, Hannah, Esmailji Currimji, not known.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 6.

(Before the Hon. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Hearing.

Payne G and S, Conroy and B, C L and O, L S F and N—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 6 of 1882, and in the matter of the Clydesdale Dyeing and Manufacturing Co, Ltd, in voluntary liquidation—John Marshall and others liquidatory petitioners.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

550-88—M H Khan for paupers—Jammahomed Ludiack vs. Ludiack Haji and others—Wadia and G—Part heard. For further directions on Commissioner's report.

414-87—Little, S F and N—Dadoba Pootlaji and others vs Narayen Pootlaji and others—Rougnton and B, and Janardhun A.
For further directions and costs.

42-81—Crawford B B and B—Panadurung Jewba Sangziraj vs Shantaram Jugonnath and others Jefferson B D and K, and Shamrao P.

437-87—Mirza H K—Hajee Mahomed Raza Dodusty vs Hormusjee Maneckjee Dadachanjee and others—Nanu and H.
Postponed Long Causes.

715-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Juggonath Govindji vs Ganpat Dadaji and others

420-89—Craigie, L and O—G A Turner vs Nurrotum Govardhundas—Payne, G and S

240-87—J C Cama—Harilal Jamnadas vs Mulji Ghiga and others—W and G, P and R, and M, E and H

584-89—In person—Cursetji Dorabji Bhomisa vs Ardesir Dorabjee Bhomisa—In person

517-90—Nanu and H—Alibhoy Jeewanji and others vs Shaik Tyebbhoy Abdulalli—Payne, G and S
For Dismissal.

9-91—Conroy and B—Nanabai alias Coovervahoo vs Jewandas Hurridas—Roughton and B—(Testamentary suit.)

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice TELANG.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

710-90—Conroy and B—H Ballantine vs Jehangir Cursetjee Cowasjee—T A Bland—Part heard.

716-90—In person, a pauper, Bahadoorsing Sookhising vs Jokun Sobhan Purdessee—Janardhan G

720-90—Mansuklal, D and J—Rugoonath Jugajee and others vs Bhonajee Shivajee and others—Chalk, W and S.

660-90—Ardesir, H and D—Aishabai vs Motilal Nagindas and others—Mansukilal, D and J

705-90—Balkrishna V N K—Custoorchund Bhoga and others vs Byramjee D F Limjee and others.—Ardesir H and D.

348-90—Mansuklal, D and J—Burjorjee Dorabjee Patel and another vs Dhunbai and others.—Payne, G and S and in person.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice FARRAN.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

395-90—Khunderao M—For Pauper—Dadoba Hurrichundji vs L Rivett-Carnac—Little, S, F and N—Part heard.

399-90—D S Garud—Manulal Raghunathdas vs Ramanund Hurdayal and others—Payne, G and S.

468-90—Little, S, F and N—Goculdas Madhowji vs Framji Cursetji Mazagonwalla—Payne, G and S.

515-90—Ardesir, H and D—Balkisondas Narondas vs Allybhoy Moolla Hassonally—Pestonjee and R.

341-90—Thakurdas, D and C—Datoobhai Ibrahim vs Karim Mahomed Jamal—Chanderao M.

724-89—Balkrishna and D—Soorji Vussonji vs Somalee Sala Mahomed Hassam.

567-90—Tyabji and D—Kumar Shri Samatsingji vs Dulsukhram Hargovan—Jefferson, B, D and K.

530-90—Little, S, F and N—C A Berte and another vs Ramdas Kessowji and others—Inverarity M and M.

576-90—J G Cama—Fatmabebee and another vs Fatmabebee and others—Tyabji and D.

101-90—Macfarlane, E and H—Rugoonath Jessing vs Ramji Bhugwan—Jefferson, B, D and K.

NOTICES.

PARISIAN PERFUMES

BY

GELLE FRERES, PARIS.

Eau de Cologne "Regina."
Eau de Lavande "Regina"
Regina Bouquet
Paris-Caprice
"Mikado"

An Instantaneous Dye for the Hair and Beard. (Guaranteed Inoffensive)—
NIGRITINE
Black, Light and Dark Brown.

Assorted Perfumes.

Glycerine Tooth-Paste.

Sole Agents,
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALLS'
SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice, I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
NO. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency*: Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab*: Ball Habson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow*: Peak Allen and Co., *Agents in the Bombay Presidency*: Thomson and Taylor, Bombay; Kemp & Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay; Mr. S.J. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind*: H. Speechly, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee; Plomer and Co., Lahore.

GOLD MEDAL. PARIS, 1889.

-GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878-
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
— SOLD BY ALL —
STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

TOOLS FOR AMATEURS AND WORKMEN.
ALL REQUIREMENTS FOR FRETSAWING.
LATHES OF ALL THE DIFFERENT SYSTEMS.
Sawing Machines, and all kinds of Tools.
Tool Chests completely fitted up *Illustrated Catalogue* (25) *pp. and* 600 *drawings*) *sent post free on receipt of six stamps.*
CIERSOT 16, rue des Gravilliers, Paris
Representative—H. J. MARTYN, Jr., 2, Beach. Street, Penang.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon; simple, refreshing and efficacious."

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

It Prevents and Cures Indigestion.
It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.
It is a natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink

There was sickness in Olympus; all the gods were slightly ill;
Jove himself had got a headache, Juno thought she'd take a pill;
Venus languished in her beauty, Bacchus, too, felt very queer.
He'd been drinking all last evening very potent bitter beer.
Tired of nectar and nepenthe, some new drink they wished to find;
Something to refresh the body, and invigorate the mind;
Long they sought, then found and carried up to heaven's high azure vault,
Sparkling, in a crystal goblet, ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.
When they drank the magic liquid, vanished every ache and pain.
Bacchus pulled himself together; Venus felt herself again.
Then said Jove, "When gods approve it, sure it is those mortals' fault,
If they suffer any ailment, since they can get ABBEY'S SALT."
Pleasant 'tis, and most refreshing, and disease it keeps away.
I myself shall, in the future, take one glassful every day;
As a drink it far surpasses all that's made from hop or malt.
'Tis the best of all inventions—"ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT."

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA:
CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD. BOMBAY & POONA.

Abbey's Effervescent Potash sold Everywhere.

Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
Wholesale Rates upon Application.

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co. WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY, BOLTON & Co., and others and from Native Druggists in the Bazar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

THOS. COOK & SON,

REGISTERED LONDON BANKERS,

HAVE pleasure in announcing the ADDITION to their GENERAL PASSENGER AGENCY of an

ARMY AGENCY AND BANKING BRANCH

at their Bombay Office, on MARCH 30TH, after which Date they will be pleased to open Current and Deposit Accounts, issue Letters of Credit, Circular Notes, payable throughout the World and to transact every Description of Banking Business.

13, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR TABLE DAMASK.

CLOTHS BEST
NAPKINS BELFAST
DOYLEYS BLEACH.
REDUCED PRICES.

	Rs. a.
Best Double Damask Cloths; Rich Floral Patterns and other elegant designs, IN ALL SIZES ..... from each	9 8
Rich Damask (Double) Table Napkins, to match cloths, if required, an extensive selection Hemmed ready for use ..... from per doz.	9 4
Superior Damask Doyleys, Fringed large size selected choice patterns ... per doz.	6 8
Piece Damask to Fit all Tables; any length cut, Neat Attractive Designs ..... Per yard	3 0
BROWN LINEN; afternoon Tea Cloths, Richly Embroidered in Silk, Deep Fringed Edges, a Novelty ..... each	6

SPECIAL V. P. P. OR CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'"

COLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!

BENGER'S
FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.
FOOD

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."—London Medical Record

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),
7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

Agents. TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS AND THE AGED

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE FUNDS 1889.

General Reserve and Fire Reinsurance	£1,971,600
Globe Perpetual Annuity	£1,102,000
Life and Annuity	£4, 16,121
Total Invested Funds	£7,826,542

Mills, Merchandise and other property insured on most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,
Should immediately have recourse to
EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS
Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.
To be had of all Chemists.
GEORGE EADE,
Sole Proprietor.
72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of it immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address
WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Who will have also for disposal
BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES
PULLEY BLOCKS
DIVING APPARATUS
DREDGERS
PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.
TUNNEL PLANT.
Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.
Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of Drinking Spirits and Wines, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c., by use as per instructions on Label.

Rs. 3-8 Per Phial.
A. T. MOOKERJEE.
Barnagore, via Calcutta.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDCAMENTUM.

DR. G. B. SHAW'S
SAMARITAN DROPS

Rouses and developes the nervous Energies, Strengthens and Regulates the Bladder, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a Sovereign Remedy for the following Maladies:—
Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Stone, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.
By external application Dr. G. B. Shaw's SAMARITAN DROPS is considered invaluable for:—
Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Paralysis, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and bad Skin Diseases.
Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial.
Packing As. 4 extra.
WANTED AGENTS.
Apply to
A. T. MOOKERJEE,
Proprietor.
Barnagore, Suburb of Calcutta, E. India.

Digitized by Google. Original from British Library on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

D^r Laville's Liquor & Pills

(Perfectly harmless)

GOUT The unfailing specific CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

Sold by all respectable Chemists

WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 660 Paris

QUINA-LAROCHE

LAROCHE'S CINCHONA WINE

"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with IRON *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*. etc.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS

BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

"FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE"

A most agreeable food and of easy digestion

Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning

Facilitates dentition.

Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

NERVOUS MALADIES

QUICKLY CURED BY

FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide *of Potassium*

Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine

With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 8 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE: *Bombay*, Kemp & C^o; *Paris*, Chassaing & C^o, 6, Avenue Victoria.

« *Messers CHASSAING & C^o (members of the Jury at the Liverpool « Exibition 1886) are the only French « chemists whoses medicaments were « awarded the* Gold Medal *& Certificat « of merit 1^st Class at the Calcutta « Exibition 1883-84* ».

TOOTACHE

cured instantaneously by

MATHEY-CAYLUS Japanese Drops

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1174 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & C^o, PARIS

NERVOUS DISEASES

Capsules of D^r CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize

These Capsules are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE.

1172 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & C^o, PARIS

Poorness of Blood, Debility

D^r RABUTEAU'S IRON

Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.

no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1167 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & C^o, PARIS

MATHEY-CAYLUS' INJECTION

Mathey-Caylus' Injection has been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris & New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1166 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & C^o, PARIS

Aubergier's CELEBRATED SYRUP & PASTE of Lactucarium

(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine

VERY EFFICACIOUS IN CURING

BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all Affections of the respiratory organs.

WHOLESALE: COMAR & C^o *28, rue Saint-Claude, PARIS*

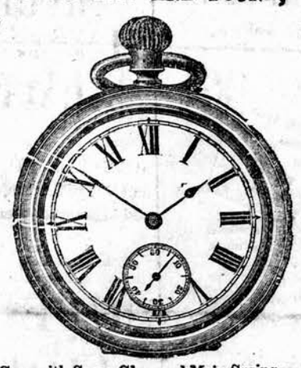
Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ramamurtee & Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

OF BOMBAY AND POONA,

SEND their Watches, Post Prepaid and at their Risk, for their net value by V.P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the Purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. Marcks personally from their enormous stock are the following.



Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main Spring :— Rs

The Popular Watch, the cheapest that goes well, Keyless Crystal face ... 15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do. do. ... 22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers ... 35
The Keyless Lever Silver Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance, a perfect watch ... 45
The same works in Hunting case ... 50
The finest strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2 inch diameter, in substantial Silver case ... 85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month ... 140
The Gold Half Chronometer, very substantial ... 250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case do. do. excellent Presentation Watch ... 280
The Highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation minute per month ... 375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case ... 420

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

POONA, 1, East Street.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK

REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/3 to Rs. 10.

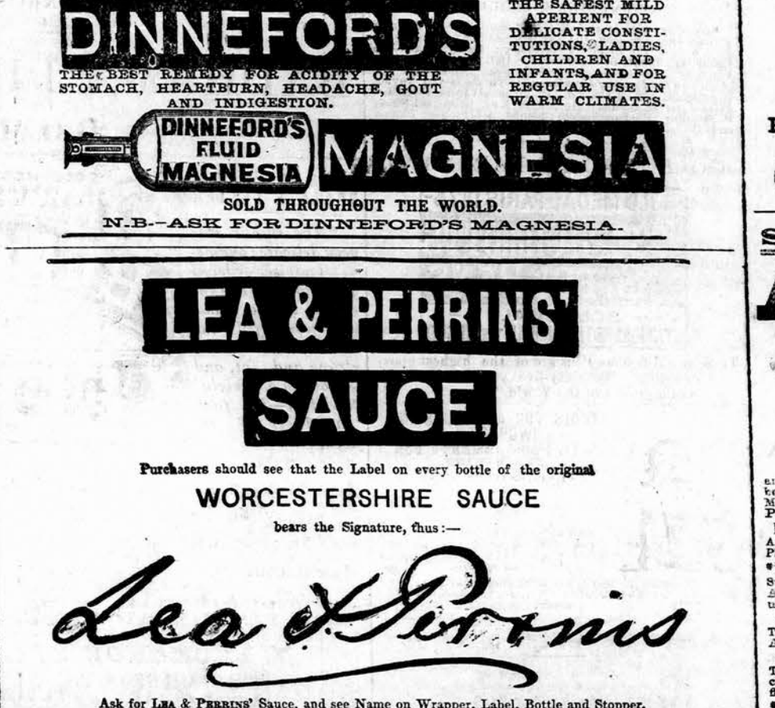
CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

73, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.



2224 G. Pearl Ring, Rs. 52, Cash.
2225 G. Plain Round Gold Bangle, Rs. 42, Cash.
2226 G. Pearl Ring, Rs. 45, Cash.
2227 G. Gold and Platinum Brooch, Rs. 25, Cash.
2228 G. Pearl Set Brooch, Rs. 45, Cash
2229 G. Gold Brooch, Pearl Ball, Rs. 41, Cash.
2230 G. Diamond Ring, Rs. 108, Cash.
2231 G. Pearl Set Bracelet, Rs. 56, Cash.
2232 G. Diamond Ring, Rs. 166, Cash.
2233 G. Pearl Set Brooch. Rs. 72, Cash.
2234 G. Pearl Ring, Rs. 45, Cash.
2235 G. Pearl Set Brooch, Rs. 28, Cash.
2236 G. Gold and Platinum Brooch, Rs. 14, Cash.
2237 G. Gold Brooch, Rs. 18, Cash.
2238 G. Pearl Set Brooch Rs. 45, Cash.

HAMILTON & CO.,

73, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

By appointment to

H. E. THE VICEROY, AND GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

WHISKY!

"Pall Mall" 11 years old.

Rs. 36 per Doz.

GERMAN WINES.

Sparkling	50 0
Nonpareil	50 0
Muscatel	37 8
Rudesheimer	33 8
Hockheimer	27 12
Laubenheimer	22 0

SACRAMENTAL.

Tinta Francisca	37 0
Vino Sacro	30 0

SHERRY.

Marsala	18 4
Madeira E. I.	44 0
La Torre	28 0

BITTERS.

Orange	31 0
Angostura	30 0

GIN.

Old Tom	27 4
Dry Gin	27 4
Geneva	23 8

RUM.

Jamaica	27 12
Apple	25 12

POPULAR "Napier Johnstone's" WHISKY.

Square Bottle.

Rs. 31-8 per Doz.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BOMBAY,

Established 1815.

Price List free on application.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS OF

AERATED WATERS

Hay's Soluble Essences are Guaranteed to be the Finest in the Market.

HONOURABLE MENTION: International Food Exhibition, London, October, 1880.

GOLD MEDAL: Society of Arts, Paris, 1883.

The difference between preparations made from **Hay's Essences** and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of them bearing the name of Soluble Essences, is most marked, and no Manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using Hay's Preparations, as is universally known.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.
A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of **Transparent Aerated Waters, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb.**

***HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF [illegible] GINGER. For First Quality Ginger Ale.**
Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very **Finest Ginger Ale made**, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite **Ginger** Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. **Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s.** Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT. For Second Quality Ginger Ale.
This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts Pungency, Colouring, great **Brilliancy**, and an unusually **Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma**, and makes a thoroughly good article. **Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s.** Quantity, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale.
This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. **Trade Price, 3s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 2s. 6d.** Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

***HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE,**
For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the **finest flavours**, and imparts with the Ginger a **most exquisite aroma**, making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. **Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb.** Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

***HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS.**
A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. **Trade Price, 3s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 3s.**
"Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*

HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR. (Perfectly Soluble).
Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. Quantity required, one and a half fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

***HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE.**
This Essence is made from the Choicest Hops grown, and is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine **Hop Flavour** and aroma. **Hop Ale** made from this Essence has the full flavour of the **Finest Hops**, and is a really appetizing Bitter Beer. **Trade Price, 3s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 3s.** Quantity required, two fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

**NOTE.—The above are specially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.*

GINGER CHAMPAGNE.
(Made from Hay's Essence).
"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Mr. Hay has caught the fine Aroma of Ginger with remarkable success. It is equally sparkling but more refreshing than its rival, the Royal French Beverage."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

GINGER ALE.
(Made from Hay's Fortified Essence.)
"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure Ginger."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

W. HAY { MANUFACTURING CHEMIST TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS } HULL, ENGLAND.

Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the Goods are to be of Hay's manufacture.

The greatest care is used in packing for export to India; if in 1 lb. Glass Bottles (recommended for finest Essences), the cost of packing and delivering free on board ship at Hull, London, or Liverpool, adds about 7½ per cent. to the cost.

HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR. (Perfectly Soluble.) An exceptionally fine Essence, giving full flavour of the fresh fruit. **Trade price, 5s. per lb. 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d.** Quantity required, one and a half fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.

THE following Cigars are made from an admixture of Dindigul Tobacco with the finest Sumatra Leaf, and bear our registered trade mark.

"SALISBURYS."

	Rs.	a.
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in Cedar-wood boxes of 50, per box ...	2	8

"IMPERIALS,"

HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," put up in boxes of 50 ... per box	2	0

"MAYOS,"

MANILLA-SHAPED, 5 inches long ... per box of 100	3	8

"BEACONSFIELDS,"

Are manufactured in three sizes, put up in Cedar-wood boxes of 100.

No. 1—4½ inches long ... per box	8	0
„ 2—4 „ ... „	2	12
„ 3—3½ „ (thin) ... „	2	8

SPENCER & CO.,

MADRAS.

PICKERINGS' "BLANCO,"

FOR

WHITENING ALL ARTICLE OF BUFF OR BUCKSKIN LEATHER

SUCH AS

Military Equipment, White Helmets, Gloves, Hunting Thongs, Whips, Cricket and Tennis Shoes, Tennis Balls, &c., &c.

It is prepared in a very careful manner, and extra precautions are taken to ensure AN EVENNESS OF COLOUR. It contains nothing that will in any way injure the article to which it is applied, and, if used as directed, a splendid white of a glossy satinlike appearance and soft silky surface is ensured, which will not readily rub off.

The moulds of "BLANCO" are made in one size only, and will fit the specially made zinc boxes, which are non-corrosive.

Send for Sample and Wholesale Prices to

"BLANCO" AGENCY, 60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE

The most refined of all Perfumes. Sweet as the Rose itself. Imitated the world over, but equalled by none.

ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

is now universally preferred to the German kinds. It is more fragrant, more lasting, and very much more refreshing. Use none but Atkinson's, which is the finest of all Perfumes.

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

PIESSE & LUBIN PERFUMERY FACTORY from every flower that breathes a fragrance.

SWEET SCENTS LOXOTIS OPOPONAX FRANGIPANNI PSIDIUM

May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer. 2 New Bond Street London

PASTA MACK

PASTA MACK For Bath & Toilet Use. This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious odour, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.

TRADE-MARK.

MACK

Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm s/D.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.